THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 1 MARCH, 1834. [NO. 2316

NOTICE.—*Forbes* Steamer—The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund hereby give notice, that the Steamer *Forbes* will leave Kedgeree for Suez on the 15th April next, and that accommodation for nine Passengers will be afforded in the proportion to the several Presidencies and Ceylon, as noted in the margin.

Bengal... ..	3
Madras... ...	2
Bombay. ...	2
Ceylon.... ..	2

The charge will be to the Credit of the Steam Fund Sa. Rs. 1000 each Passenger, with Sa. Rs. 10 per day to the Commander for table accommodation.

The Baggage of each Passenger is to be limited as belo w.

Standing Bed Places, with Mattrasses and Pillows will be provided by the Committee.

The number for the Sister Presidencies and Ceylon will be kept open till the 5th April, when, if applications are not received, the Committee will feel themselves at liberty to fill up the vacancies from Calcutta, should any application be made.

By order of the Committee,
C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, February 1834.

MEMORANDUM of Passenger's Luggage, to be allowed per *Forbes* Steamer to and from Suez.

Two Bullock or other Trunks, measuring 3 feet long by [illegible] inches breadth and depth.

One Portmanteau.

One Writing or Dressing Case.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

On MONDAY, the 3d OF MARCH,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
Colman's Popular Comedy of
THE HEIR AT LAW;
TO CONCLUDE WITH
The Laughable Serio-Comic, Bombastic Operatic Interlude, of
DOCTOR BOLUS.

Doors to be opened at six o'clock, and the performance to commence at seven precisely.

Boxes.....	Rs. 6	Upper Boxes.....	3
Pit.....	5	Gallery.....	2

Bombay, 1st *March*, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. SHOTTON and CO. will be held at the office of the Executive Trustee, on Monday, the 3d Proximo, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN BECKWITH,
EXECUTIVE TRUSTEE OF SHOTTON AND CO.
Bombay, 28*th Feb.* 1834.

NOTICE.—We the Undersigned hereby give notice, that we have authorized CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, the SON of our Senior Partner, to sign from henceforth for our Firm.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, AND CO.
Bombay, 1*st March*, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE following valuable Scientific Works viz.

Vitruvius Brittanicas,....3	vols. folio.	Rs.	100
Gwilt's Vetruvius.....1	vol.	„	20
Chambers's Civil Architecture.....1	„	„	25
Gibb's Designs.....1	„	„	30
Napier's Peninsula War..3	„	„	35
"Dumas" Precis des Evenment Militaire 19	vols. with plates.		200
"Bousmeads Fortification.....4	„ „ „		40
"Cormontaigne Attacque.....1	„ „ „		12
Do. .....Defence. 1	„ „ „		12
"Vaubans' Att[illegible] and Defe[illegible].....2	„ „ „		24
"Jomini Gr[illegible] Operation.....3	„ „ „		35
Sully's Memoir's.....5	„		20
Smeaton's Miscellaneous Papers.....1	„		8
Desagulur's Experimental Philosophy 1	„		15
La Science des Ingenieurs.....1	„		25
Storie's Conic Sections..1	.....		5
Hutton's Logarithmic Tables.....			8
Lakes Madras Sieges. Plates.....			12

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 1*st March*, 1834.

FOR Sale—The House and Grounds, situate opposite Gualla Tank, now occupied by Col. GOODFELLOW, Engineers. Persons desirous of treating for the purchase of the same, may learn all particulars on application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 1*st March*, 1834.

FOR sale—A very capacious suite of Tents, in excellent repair, consisting of

A large sized Field Officer's Tent, lined with chintz, complete.

A large sized Bechoba, lined with Chintz.

Two smaller do. do.

Two Rowties.

One necessary Tent. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street,

Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8

Ditto plain Lisbon, at per dozen....Rs. 8

Forbes Street, 1*st March*, 1834.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public auction, on Monday next, the 3d instant, at their Rooms, sundry articles of Household Furniture, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Lamps, Wallshades, two Lustres, Europe and French Foolscap and Letter Paper, a quantity of the best Lisbon Wine, a Bengal Chair Palanquin, Tents, and various other articles.

Bombay, 1*st March*, 1834.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 5th instant, at Noon, on the Custom House Wharf, for the benefit of the parties concerned, 327 Bags (repacked) Bengal Sugar, 17 Bags Bengal of Sugar, 8 Bags of Table Rice, 6 Bales Gunnies, 3 Bales Gunnie Bags, 1 Bag Chivta, and 1 half Bag Saltpetre, landed damaged from the Ship Mackbar.

તારીખ ૫ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાનીએ•બ પોર•પછે•બુધવારને•દીને•કરાતમ•કાકુશમો જંકાં•માલ•મુકવાની•જગાજે•તાંકાં•જેકના વોને•લાગેય•વલગેય•તેકેનનાં•નકાને•વાશા તે•જાકેર•લીલાકુ•કરીને•વેચશે 327 કરી થી•ભરેલી•ઝોઠલીઓ•બંગાલી•ખાંડની•ત થા ૧૭ ઝોઠલીઓ•બંગાલાની•ભરેલી•ખાંડ ની•તથા ૮ ગુન•તેબલનાં•ચોખાની•તથા ૬ ગાંશાડી•ગુનપાટની•તથા ૩ ગાંશાડી•શીવેલી ગુનની•તથા•એક•ગુન•ગીવતાની•તથા•અર ઘી•ગુન•શુરાખારની•એ•ઉપર•કકેલો•માલ વાંકાણ•આકબર•ઉપરથી•દામીજ•ઉતરેલોછે

A CARD.

JEHANGEER MERWANJEE, residing in Nesbit Lane, begs to acquaint the public in general, that he has just received from England by the late arrivals, some superior Brass mounted Chariot and Buggy Harnesses, in which are some with Anglesea pads. Also some brass mounted Chariot and Buggy Lamps, and spare Chariot and Buggy Reins, Portsmouth Bridles, and a few sets of balance handled knives and forks, in Oak boxes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 1*st March*, 1834.

JAHENGEER NESSERWANJEE AND CO.—Beg leave to state, that they have lately purchased the undermentioned articles, which are now exposed for sale at their shop, opposite Government House, viz:—

Superfine Gentlemen's Fashionable black and Drab broad brimmed round Hats.
Do. do. narrow brimmed, do.
Do. do. short do.
Wellington Boots—Box and Plain Heels.
Walking, Dress, and Pump shoes.
Shooting and Blucher shoes.

Bombay, 28*th February*, 1834.

FOR SALE— A fast sailing pleasure Boat has splendid accommodations, and is well found in stores and a new set of sails. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE HOMJEE, at his shop, No. 9, Forbes Street. This Boat will be disposed of at a moderate price.

Bombay, 28*th Feb.* 1834.

THE FIFTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Tickets and shares in the above lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices viz :—

Whole tickets at Rs. 105 0 0 each.
Half.....do..... „ 52 2 0 „
Quarter....do..... „ 26 2 0 „
One eighth, do..,.... „ 13 2 0 „

Terms,-Cash.

P. S. The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on Saturday the 1st March.

Bombay, 1*st March*, 1834.

A GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

Fresh arrival by the Ship *La France*, direct from the Proprietors, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 1*st March*, 1834.

DESTOURNEL, COS CLARET.

THE undersigned have received a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor. To be had at their Godowns at 25 Rs. per doz.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 1*st March*, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

SHERRY of various qualities, in cases of 3 dozen, at from Rs. 33 to Rs. 75 per case. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 1*st March*, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26	per do.
Ditto in Pints.....	" 14	per doz.
Port Wine,.....	" 20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 [illegible] dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, [illegible]*arch*, 1834.

GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET.

THIS highly esteemed Wine is on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 60 per chest of three dozen, for Cash.

TO be sold—A Bungalow belonging to MARTIN WEST, Esq., on the Mahabuleshwar Hills, with furniture, and immediate possession. Apply to Messss. FORBES AND CO.

TO LET—That commodious house in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Captain HOUGHTON, with a detached Kitchen and Stable. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to Messrs. FORBES &CO.

Bombay, 1*st March*, 1834.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS lower roomed House, situated at Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. FITZROY. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, in Meadow Street.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 35, in Meadow Street, recently vacated by H. F. OWEN, Esq.

Do. at Colaba just vacated by Colonel VALIANT.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
1*st March*, 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known and pleasant House called Camballa, situated on the Breach.

Ditto, ditto, called Chinchpooghly, lately occupied by Archdeacon Thomas Carr.

Ditto, ditto, lately occupied by Dr. Wight. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, Fort.

Bombay, 1*st March*, 1834.

TO be let.—A large and commodious upper-roomed Bungalow with out houses, situated at Ambroly, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. O. W. KETTERER; to be entered on immediately. For particulars apply to PESTONJEE MERVANJEE, opposite to the Sally Gate.

Bombay, 28*th Feb.* 1834.

TO be let.—The upper-roomed House in Military Square. Apply to J. and M. NOWROJFE'S office on the Green.

Bombay, 28*th Feb.*, 1834.

FOR SALE,

AT EDULJEE MANOCKJEE AND Co's., No. 28, Appollo street, the following choice wines and spirits of very superior quality, from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND Co. of London :—

Pale Sherry wine, Europe bottled.		
Cogniac Brandy	do.	do.
Holland Geneva	do.	do.
Apple Rum	do.	do.
Whiskey	do.	do.

Port wine in quarts and Pints, and very superior Hock, Vintage 1822 ; also French and English Brandy in wood.

Bombay, 28*th February*, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the E[illegible]dia Company's Charter [illegible] Royal paper. Pri[illegible]ne R[illegible]

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No.....		3	0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....		0	2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....		0	2 0
Do. Policies,.....		1	0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....		0	2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....		0	2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.....		0	2 0
Plans of the Island,.....		1	0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....		5	0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....		3	0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees two.

Courier Office, [illegible]*arch*, 1834.

JUST Publish[illegible] ready for Sale—The [illegible] number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 1*st March.* 1834

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CLYDE,

THE fast sailing Ship OSPRAY, Captain SALMON. Will have early despatch for Clyde. Apply to Messrs. W. NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 1*st March*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.
A CONSTANT TRADER.

THE fine Brig HURON, 264 Tons Register, J. HARDIE, Commander;—has good accommodation for a small party of passengers and will sail on or before the 12th inst.—For particulars apply to Capt. HARDIE on board, or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. where a plan of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 1*st March*, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship COLOMBIA, 510 Tons, Capt. R. PATTISON, Commander ; sails fast, carries a Sugeon, and will leave Bombay in this month. For terms and plans of Cabins, apply to Captain PATTISON at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 1*st March.* 1834

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 20*th February*, 1834.

No. 101.—With reference to article 112, of section XX of the military regulations, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to direct, that in future, the allowances for officers officiating as judge advocates at general courts martial, shall be seven rupees (7) per day, for the days on which the court may actually sit.

Bombay Castle, 24*th February*, 1834.

No. 102.—Under the instructions from the supreme government, a warrant officer as riding master, will be appointed to the horse artillery and to each regiment of light cavalry.

The monthly allowances of a riding master are to be as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	
Staff allowances.....	62	——	
Horse allowance.....	30	——	
And half batta.....	30	7	or
Full batta...	60	14	according to circumstances.

Riding masters will be allowed house rent or tent carriage as regulated for conductors.

In regard to furlough and passage money when compelled by ill health to visit Europe on medical certificate, retiring pension, and invalid pension, riding masters will be classed as conductors, and their widows will be entitled to the same pension as those of conductors.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26*th February*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to place the department of vaccination under this presidency on the same footing as other branches of the medical service, civil, and military, and to make all vaccinators of divisions and stations subject to the control of superintending surgeons of divisions.

All returns and reports usually sent direct to the medical board are in future to be transmitted through the channel of the superintending officers, whose duty it will be to offer to the medical board their opinion of the system and progress of vaccination at the stations under their control, and also of the efficiency of medical officers in charge, as well as of the native establishment.

Under the above arrangement the following disposition of the superintending control is made.

The vaccinator of the N. W. division to be placed under the superintendence of the superintending [illegible]geon stationed at Deesa.

The vaccinator of the N. E. division as [illegible]kans to be under the control of the [illegible]geon of the presidency division [illegible]er officer is employed in th[illegible] he will be under the [illegible] latter division.

The vacci[illegible] to be al[illegible]

the superintending surgeon of the northern division of the Deccan.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to abolish the separate appointment of surgeon to the house of correction, and to transfer its duties to the surgeon of the county jail, and to appoint assistant surgeon Kays, M. D. to the situation of surgeon to the county jail.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint assistant surgeon Cadogan Graham, surgeon to the coroner, in succession to surgeon Smyttan.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit lieutenant Charles Wells, of the Indian navy, to proceed to the Deckan, with leave of absence for three months, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25th February, 1834.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is placed in charge of the districts of Ankola and Sungunnere.

Bombay Castle, 26th February, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments, from the dates after mentioned, vizt :—

Mr. W. Andrews, sub-collector of Sholapoor, from [illegible] 1834, the date on which Mr. Pringle proceeded [illegible]

Mr. H. W. Reeve[illegible]istant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednugge[illegible]

Mr. John Webb, second assistan[illegible]

Mr. H. A. Harrison, sub-collector [illegible]tta, from the 30th of November 1833, the date of [illegible] Arbuthnot's vacating the appointment to proceed on furlough to England viâ Madras.

Mr. A. Campbell, to be assistant to the principal collector in the Southern Marhatta country.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

Public Department.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in Great Britain in the 33rd year of the Reign of King George the Third, and entitled, An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, it is enacted, that when the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, for the time being, shall find it expedient to visit the Presidency of Fort Saint George or the Presidency of Bombay, or any Province or Place in India; the powers and authorities of the Governor or other Chief Officer or Officers of such Presidency, Province or Place shall, from the time of the Proclamation of the arrival of the said Governor General therein, be suspended, (except with regard to judicial proceedings) and shall so continue to be suspended, until other Proclamation be made to the contrary, by the order of the said Governor General; or otherwise until the said Governor General shall depart therefrom, and no longer; and that during that interval, the powers and authorities of the said Governor, or other Chief Officer shall be vested in the said Governor General, with liberty nevertheless for such Governor to sit and act as a Member of the Council of such Presidency, and that the said Governor General in Council, at either of the said Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be invested with the powers and authorities of the Governor in Council of the same Presidency, or Settlement respectively, and also with the same ample powers and authorities as can or may be exercised by the Governor General in Council at Fort William, by force and virtue of this Act. And Whereas the Right Honorable Lord WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, G. C. B. and G. C. H. now being Governor General of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, has found it expedient to visit this Presidency of Fort Saint George and has actually arrived at the same, with intent to exercise the powers so vested and intended to be vested in the Governor General in Council at this Presidency of Fort Saint George aforesaid, under and by virtue of the said Act; Now Proclamation is hereby made accordingly of such the arrival of the said Lord WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, G. C. B. and G. C. H. Governor General of Fort William aforesaid, and all persons are hereby strictly enjoined and required to take notice thereof.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General, this 15th day of February, 1834.

HY. CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

No. 73.

Fort St. George, 15th February, 1834.

G. O. BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Right Honorable Lord WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, G. C. B. and G. C. H. Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, having judged his presence at the Presidency of Fort St. George to be expendient for the Public Service; His Lordship hereby notifies to the Army that he is arrived at the said Presidency accordingly, and he requires all Officers and Soldiers under this Presidency to obey him as Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, according to the Provisions of the Act of the 33rd year of King George the Third, Cap. 52.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

HY. CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

No. 74.

Fort St. George, 15th February, 1834.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord WILLIAM [illegible]ENDISH BENTICK, G. C. B. and G. C, H., Com[illegible] Chief of all His Majesty's Land Forces ser[illegible] Territories of the Honorable Company [illegible]pany's Military Forces in the East [illegible]t Fort St. George; all Officers [illegible]idency are hereby direct[illegible]mander in Chief in

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable Company's brig of war Tigris will proceed to Cossier on the 10th proximo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 26th February, 1834.

NEW COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

We have learnt with sincere pleasure that, although no instructions have yet reached this Government from the Court of Directors, on the subject of the Act of Parliament rendering Natives eligible to hold Commissions of the Peace, Lord Clare has resolved to act upon the provisions of the enactment: and that the Government Law officers have been instructed to move the Supreme Court to grant Commissions as Justices of the Peace to the following gentlemen;—Sir Roger de Faria, Juggontahjee Sunkersett, Dhackjee Dadajee, Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Mahomed Alee Rogay, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bomanjee Hormasjee, Framjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady, Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Rustomjee, and Hormusjee Bhiccajee Chinoy. The selection of these gentlemen, who are amongst the leading members of the communities to which they severally belong, will, we doubt not, afford general satisfaction,—while their appointment, so creditable to them, and gratifying to the Native inhabitants of this Island, cannot fail to reflect much honor on Lord Clare, who has been the first to make so unequivocal an acknowledgement of the competency of Natives for the office, as well as of the policy of entrusting to them the high and responsible duties of a Justice of the Peace. As the Court of Directors had opposed by every means in their power, the passing of the [illegible] in question, it was feared by many that they would [illegible]empt to defeat the intentions of the Legislature, by sending out orders to this country, which would have the effect of rendering the enactment a dead letter; and it was doubted whether the knowledge of the Court's sentiments and wishes would not create an unwillingness and hesitation on the part of the local Governments to admit the claims of the Natives, and to carry the Act into effect;—but we are glad to find that these doubts and apprehensions—as regards Bombay at least—were entertained without just cause, or foundation.—*Gazette.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ON THE BODY OF POOANEE, A HAMAL.

Guljee Maljee, called and examined by the Coroner.—I am a Police Peon of the Fort Division, No. 439. I live in Duncan Road. I was placed on duty on the Esplanade last night (Thursday.) This morning, about half past three o'clock, I was walking the rounds in company with another police peon named Jeysing, between the lines of the officer's tents on the Esplanade. I saw three men going from me towards the sea side—they were then distant about thirty paces. I challenged them three or four times and got no answer. I called, who comes there? I then called *quon hai?* They ran away and I with my comrade (Jeysing) pursued them. One of these men had a Box on his head. When they had gone a little distance, two of them turned round and commenced pelting us with stones. I caught one of the stones on my shield. I and Jeysing then drew our swords and attempted to close with them—They (the men aforesaid) ran to the Beach in the rear of the Regimental Bungalows. We got up to the man who was carrying the Box, when he threw it down and attempted to get over a fence in the rear of one of the Bungalows. Jeysing, who was in front of me, struck at him with his sword—he, the man (aforesaid) lifted his arm to protect his head. I thought the man was wounded, but I could not see that he was so—He did not succeed in getting over the fence, and ran about three or four paces to a small gateway; here Jeysing again struck at his shoulder, the man stooped down, apparently trying to knock the gate open with his head, when he was a third time struck by Jeysing, whose sword broke. He staggered and fell. I cannot say whether or not he was struck again. It was dark at this time; the moon was not long down. I did not tell Jeysing not to strike deceased. He (deceased) was all the time attempting to escape, and I was afraid he would get away. The other two men had got off, and I was afraid this man would also escape. I did not myself strike one blow. When I saw that deceased was dead, I left Jeysing in charge of the body and the chest, and went to report the circumstances to my Havildar. This is the body of the man I have been speaking of. The chest is the same that was on his shoulder. Further I know not. It was not sufficiently light to see whether or not the deceased had arms with him.

Martin Thomas Keys.—I am an Assist. Surgeon in the Hon'ble Company's service. I have seen the body now lying on the beach in the rear of the Marine Lines. I can trace six or seven wounds about the back and shoulders. One in particular nearly separating the head from the body. Another serious wound is on the shoulder, cutting through the clavicle and the head of the humerus, entering deeply into the thorax. Either of these wounds would cause instant death. They are, from all appearance, sharp sword wounds There is also a wound on the hand, about two inches below the wrist, nearly dividing the hand. There are other wounds of less importance on the shoulder.

Hirjee Lala,—I am a Mussaul in the service of Dr. Heddle. I sleep in my Master's tent which is situated in the lines of the 11th Regiment N. I. near the Mess tent. I know this chest; it belongs to my Master. I saw it in the tent about ten o'clock last night.

This morning before six o'clock some police sepoys called me, saying "see if any things have gone from your tent."—I went to look and missed this chest. I told this to my Master who was sleeping in an adjoining Bechoba. When he heard what the sepoy stated, he sent me to look at the body of the deceased. I have seen the body and know it to be one of my master's Hamalls. I saw my Master's chest at the same time lying near the body.

There are four Hamals in my Master's service—they were sent away from the tents last night at six o'clock—They do not stop in the tent at night, I do not know where they live. The other three Hamals are here. I do not know the name of deceased. I know nothing more.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

"The deceased was killed by the Police Peon Jeysing, in the discharge of his duty. It is, however, opinion of the Jury, that unnecessary severity [illegible]"

J. MACLEOD,
Coroner.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO GEORGE NORTON, ESQR.
Chairman of the Madras Steam Committee.
Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., with enclosures, and in reply to observe that mine of the 12th inst. will already have apprized you of the utmost extent to which the Bombay Committee are, under the circumstances, disposed to go, in concurrence with the Bengal scheme. And, as the more they reflect on it, the less hope they entertain of its ultimate success, without the constant aid of external resources, on which it would be unsafe to calculate, they do not feel justified in exposing the funds entrusted to their care to any greater hazard; but, as, in the variety of interests involved in this question, it is very possible that some portion of the subscribers to their Fund on your side of India may take a different view of the matter, the Bombay Committe, I am instructed to add, will, in that event, be quite prepared to relinquish their contributions.

I have, &c.
G. ASHBURNER,
Secretary to the Steam Committee.

Bombay, February 27th., 1834.

POONA RACES.

To commence on the 2d of December, 1834.

FIRST DAY.—The Poona Derby of 2 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, with 300 Rupees from the Fund, for all Arabs that have never started for Plate, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes. Once round the course 8st. 7lbs. To be closed on the 15th of October, and the horses named on 1st Nov. Already 34 subscribers.

SECOND RACE.—Tenth renewal of the Claret Stakes of Rupees 200 each, with 300 Rupees from the Fund. To be closed on the 15th November.

2D DAY, FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 300 P. P. with Rupees 50 from the Fund, for all Arabs that have never started before the meeting of 1834. 8st. 4lbs. Heats 2 miles. To be closed on the 15th of April. If more than 5 Subscribers, Rupees 800 will be given from the Fund.

SECOND RACE.—A Plate of 300 Rupees from the Fund to be added to a Subscription of 100 Rupees each for all ages. Poonah Standard. Heats 1¼ mile.

3D DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold mohurs for Horses that have never won. Weight for age. Heats 1¼ mile. To be closed on the 30th November.

SECOND RACE.—Rupees 500 from the Fund to be added to a subscription of 200 Rupees each for all Horses carrying 8st. 4lbs. Winners once, 4lbs. twice 7lbs. of 3 or more public races, 10lbs. extra. Heats 2 miles. To be closed on the 15th of October. Horses declaring forfeit before the 15th of November, to pay Rupees 50; any later day previous to the first days' running, Rupees 100.

THIRD RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 200 Rupees P. P. with 300 Rupees from the Fund, for Galloways not exceeding 13 3, that have never started before the meeting of 1834. Weight for age. Heats 1¼ miles. Poonah standard. To close on the 30th. of November. 3 Subscribers or no race.

FOURTH RACE.—A Purse of 200 Rupees from the Fund to be added to a subscription of 2 Gold Mohurs each, for all Hacks carrying 10st. 7lbs. Heats 1 mile. The Winner to be sold for Rupees 400, if claimed by any one within half an hour after coming in. Owners of Horses to have choice as placed. If more than 5 Horses start, an additional 10 Rupees will be given from the Fund, and the second Horse to get back his stakes.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 12TH, DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Ladies Purse of Rupees ,with 400 Rupees from the Fund added to a Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for all Horses, 9st. 7lbs. Heats 2¼ miles.

SECOND RACE.—The Give and Take plate of 300 Rupees from the Fund, with 5 Gold mohurs each, added. 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 7lbs. Winners of more than 3 public races to carry 7lbs. extra. Heats 2 miles,

THIRD RACE.—A Hunters' Stakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each, with 300 Rupees from the Fund.

5 Years old to carry ..... 11st. 7lbs.
6, and aged, do ..... 12st.

Heats, 3 miles.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees each P. P. for all Horses. Weight for age. One mile. To close on the 15th of April. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

SECOND RACE.—King Robert's Purse of Rupees 500, to be added to a sweepstakes of 200 Rupees for all Arabs. 3 miles. 8st. 12. Maidens of the season allowed 5lbs.

THIRD RACE—The Poona Handicap of Rupees 500 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs, for all Horses. 2 miles.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—A Forced Handicap of 100 Rupees each, for all Horses that have won 300 Rupees public money in any one race during the meeting. Once round the course. If 3 horses start, 300 Rupees to be added from the Fund.

SECOND RACE.—Beaten Plate of 300 Rupees from the Fund, for all Horses that have saved their distance in any public race, with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold mohurs each. One mile and a half.

THIRD RACE.—Poney Plate of 100 Rupees from the Fund, added to a sweepstakes of 2 Gold mohurs, for Ponies 12 3 and under. ½ miles heats. Catch weights.

No Horse to be allowed to walk over the Course for more than one public race during the meeting.

A. URQUHART,
Secretary.

AHMEDABAD RACES.

5TH DAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

1st Race. Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund, and 150 Rupees each. 8st 7lb. Heats 2 miles.

Col. Litchfield's, C. A. H. Standbye.
Walked over.

2nd. Race. Champaign Stakes of Rupees 500 from the Fund and 150 Rupees each Subscriber. 2½ miles. Weight for age.

Col. Litchfield's, G. A. Dilemma.
Walked over.

3rd Race. Pony Plate of 100 Rs. from the Fund, and 20 Rupees each Subscriber; catch weights. Heats 1 mile. For Ponies 13 hands and under.

Captain Fawcett's	G. A. P. Pam	
Captain Bury's	B. A. P. Cockspeer	2 3
Mr. Spriggy's	C. A. P. Bantam	3 2
Col. Litchfield's	B. A. P. Watham Jem	1 1

6TH DAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1838.

1st RACE. The Winner's plate of Rupees 300 from the Fund, and 300 H. F., for which all winners must enter, except Hunter and Spear Stakes. 8st. 4lbs., and 3lbs. extra for each race won during the meeting.—2 miles.

		st.	lbs.
Col. Litchfield's	G. A. H. Dilemma	9	10...1
	C. A. H. Standbye, H. F.	0	0
	G. A. H. Spectator, H. F.	0	0
Mr. Vibart's	G. A. H. Ringleader	8	10...2
	G. A. H. Postboy, H. F.	0	0
	C. A. H. Timekeeper, H.P.	0	0
Mr. Black's	B. A. G. Seadrift, H. F.	0	0

Time 1st half mile 1 1; 2nd 1 2; 3rd 1; 4th 1 4.
Total 4 8.
Won easily.

2nd Race. The Beaten plate of Rupees 300 for t[illegible] beaten Horse, and 50 Rupees each. To be handicap[illegible] by the Stewards. R. C.

Mr. Bury's G. P. G. Soondth. 8st. 2lbs.
Capt. Fawcett's, G. A. H. Blue Devil. 9. Drawn.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Huron	10th March.	Liverpool	No where.
Duncan Gibb	20th ditto	London	Ditto.
Columbia	In all ditto	Liverpool	Uncertain.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	195	196
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class	109	110
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class	108	109
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class	107	108
Second five per cent Loan	10[illegible]	111
Third five per cent. Loan	[illegible]	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106	107
Bills on Madras 30 days	104	105
Bills at 6 months sight	1 1 9	1 1 10
Spanish dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each	1 14	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—1ST MARCH, 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	2 50	3 18
Sunday	3 52	4 27
Monday	5 06	5 45
Tuesday	6 21	6 58
Wednesday	7 28	7 58
Thursday	8 28	8 48
Friday	9 09	9 30

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Vety. Surgeon M. Rogers, H. Brigade, from Poonah.

Lieut. Henry Hart, 6th Regt. N. I., from Bhewndy.

Ensign Chadwick, 8th Regt N. I., from Poonah.

Asst. Surgeon Malcolmson, 20th Regt. N. I., from Rajcote.

2d Lieut. Chas. Yorke, Artillery, from Nugger.

Ensign Minster, 11th Regt. N. I., from Khandalla.

Lieut. W. C. Manesty, 8th Regt. N. I., from Tannah.

Lieut. J. Ralph, H. M. 6th Foot from Deesa.

Ensign C. R. Whitelock, 11th R[illegible] N. I., from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Cornet Knox, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.

Lieut. J. Gaisford Artillery to Nugger.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Lawrence, Civil Surgn., to Sholapoor.

Lieut. F. Hamilton, M. E. Regt., to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES,

Feb. 6th.—at Kurnaul, by the Revd. W. Parish, B. A. William Cookson, Esquire, Adjt. 9th Regt. Light Cavalry, eldest son of Lieut. General Cookson, of the Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth Lucy, youngest daughter of Colonel J. G. P. Tucker, H. M. Service, and niece of Henry St. George Tucker, Esquire, East India Director.

On the 17th ult., at Ellichpoor, by the Officer Commanding the Station, Lieut. T. Davies 4th Regt. Nizam's Infantry, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Major Allan Roberts, of the Madras Army.

BIRTHS.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 22d ult., the wife of Mr. Sub Conductor E. Heron, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

At Bhewndy, on Sunday the 23d ult., the lady of Lieut. Thatcher, 6th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Calicut, on the 3d February, after a violent Fever of 8 days, Mr. Luiz de Mello, a Native of Bombay and Pensioner of the Madras Presidency.

SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS.—None since our last.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27th. Brig Isabella, George Maug[illegible] Master, to the Malabar Coast, and M[illegible]tius.

Passengers.—Mrs. Maugl[illegible]hild, and three Frenchmen.

— Do. Ship Severn, A. Dixon, [illegible], to England.

Passengers—Mrs. Mitchell, 3 child[illegible], 1 European Servant, Mr. Forbes, and Lieut. Hamilton.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Melville,
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR, Tigris.
FREE TRADERS,—Columbia, Huron, William Rodgers, Duncan Gibb, Eliza, Emmie, and Ospray.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Attetoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, and Asia Felix.
FRENCH SHIP.—Corra Nelly.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, and Santa Anna.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
ARAB. Fattel Kurrim.

VESSELS LOADING.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, for Siam.
Attetoor Rahimon, for Penang.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 1 MARCH, 1834.

The evidence before the Coroner's Inquest, on the body of Poonee, whose death we noticed last Saturday, will be found in a preceding column. The jury in this case are stated in the last *Gazette* to have brought in a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide;"—if so, it must have been subsequently altered, for a very different one appears in the record of their proceedings. The latter verdict, however, which declares the deceased to have been killed by "peon Jeysing in the discharge of his duty," though, as the jury add, with "unnecessary severity" is hardly more reconcilable to the facts of the case than the other.

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the changes which have been introduced into the inferior departments of the Police, we hope it will be taken advantage of for the purpose of improving that body; and as peons are to be seen in every direction, not only with swords, but bows and arrows, and other dangerous weapons, that the utmost care will be now taken to make them understand under what circumstances they may be legally used; and that in all others, they will subject themselves to the most fearful consequences.

It is stated in the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Supreme Government have resolved to withdraw the exemption from Postage which has hitherto been granted to certain publications of the Asiatic and Medical societies of Calcutta. The editor seems to regret this as a withdrawal of Patronage from science, and states that the indulgence comprises nearly all that the Indian Government has done for it since the time of Lord Wellesley. Now, without attempting to disprove this assertion, which we believe, however, to be extremely incorrect, we must say the measure strikes us as extremely judicious. Nothing can be more injurious to the interests of the public than the system which has hitherto been pursued by Government with regard to franking. The Post office by its means is overloaded with papers; gross frauds take place; and the receipts of the establishment are greatly diminished. If under these circumstances an attempt be made to get the rates of Postage reduced to something like a reasonable limit, the application is refused on the ground that the Post office does not support itself, and must be made to do so. It is impossible to say anything in reply to this argument that will be listened to, and the public therefore are forced to pay for the favors which Government confer. At the same time, nothing can be more unfair than admitting one periodical free of postage, while, another of the very same description is taxed to the very utmost extent it will bear, as is now done in this presidency.—It would be quite as economical for Government, and far better, as far as the post office, and the parties it is intended to favor are concerned, to give the latter whatever assistance they merit, at once, in a round sum, and then to introduce an uniform system into the Post office. Whether this be followed or not, however, we are glad to see the Supreme Government abolishing the indulgence in question, and trust the principle upon which it is done will be extended to this Presidency, where one precisely opposite is now, and always has been, followed to an enormous extent; and with the most prejudicial effects, as the Post revenue proves.

e *Forbes* steamer, it appears, by a notifica-
f the Bengal Committee, which will be found
g our advertisements, is to start for Suez on
5th of April, to avoid the S. W. monsoon, in-
of the 1st of May, as at first contemplated. In making this change the committee have undoubtedly acted with prudence; but what, we should like to know, becomes of their plan of steaming from Calcutta to Suez all the year round?

It will be observed that they have reserved two passages in the *Forbes* for persons who may be disposed to take advantage of it from this Presidency. Whether there will be any such we cannot say; but regarding the privilege, as they appear to do, in the light of a boon, the Calcutta committee have undoubtedly acted liberally in this instance; and we most readily give them credit for it. At the same time, however, we must say they would have stood rather higher in public estimation had they displayed the same disinterestedness when it was absolutely called for; as in the case of the up-country subscriptions to their fund; which though they were given for an object totally different from that now contemplated, are retained notwithstanding the wishes of the subscribers to withdraw them.

This circumstance, however, as well as any other, calculated to reflect upon the Calcutta committee, would not now have been noticed by us, but for the manner in which the "self denying" virtues of that body have lately been trumpeted in the Calcutta papers. To give a specimen of this we shall only extract the following paragraph from the *Courier*, though both the *Hurkaru* and *Englishman* we understand are full of similar ones.

"Nothing (observes the Editor of the former paper) can be more liberal towards the other Presidencies and Ceylon than this arrangement for passengers: it even looks too much self-denying, and rather unfair towards Bengal. What a contrast with the selfish principles which have ruled at Bombay in the matter of Steam! When the *Hugh Lindsay* was advertised there for another trip (and the same on former occasions) applications for passage were allowed priority according to date, without any regard for persons at a distance, and those who were on the spot took advantage thereof. Not a single cabin was kept for a Bengalee, although this last trip was an arrangement directed from Calcutta."

So far, however, are these assertions from being well founded, that it was only last year two passages were taken in the *Hugh Lindsay* by persons residing in Madras; and this year a gentleman from Canton found no difficulty in securing a passage for himself in that vessel. But no opportunity is, or will be, lost in the Calcutta papers for vilifying this Presidency, so long as it in any way serves, the opinion of our Bengal contemporaries, to ward their darling project. We shall say no re however; upon this point but leave them answer, as they best can, the course they, their friends, the Committee, have pursued hibited in the remarks of "A Christian, nglishman, and a Honest Man," which ppeared in the Hurkaru, and are copied in er to-day. We have only to add, as con-with the subject to which they relate, that the e here, as will be seen by their correspon-ch we have also published to-day, have all claims to the subscriptions of such of ibers to the Madras Fund as may wish to from their engagements; and this it recollected is not after having violated pect the conditions on which they were at a time when every effort is mak-l them to the very letter.

MADRAS.

We are happy to announce the arrival on Saturday morning of the Right Honorable Lord WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK. G. C. B. and G. C. H. Governor General and Commander in Chief of India in His Majesty's Ship *Curacoa*. On the vessel being discovered in the Madras Roads three guns in quick succession, were fired from the Wallajah Bastion; and at day break, a salute of 19 Guns was fired from the saluting Battery.

His Lordship and Lady BENTINCK disembarked privately at half past 7 o'clock under the customary salute.—*Madras Herald, Feb.* 17.

CALCUTTA.

A fourth Mofussil Newspaper is announced. The *Cawnpore Examiner*, the first number of which will be issued in March. The paper is to be published weekly, on Friday, by Messrs. Greenway and Co. of Cawnpore. The Editor puts forth a profession of faith—avows himself the friend of order and good government, "whether administered by an enlightened Despot, or a Representative assembly of the people"—friendly to religious toleration in its widest sense,—the advocate of amendment in the laws, and of a revision of the Revenue system, and of free trade, a free press and colonization,—a friend to all the Services, though totally unconnected with them,—an advocate of their just rights and an exposer of their grievances. The politics of the Native states, but more particularly of Oude, are to be occasionally treated of in this Journal: scientific and literary contributions are invited, and sporting subjects are not to be neglected. In addition to these pledges, the Editor says,—"all personal allusions tending to wound the peace of families or disturb the harmony of society must be carefully avoided by our correspondents—the domestic circle shall ever be held sacred in the pages of the *Examiner*."

We can only say that we hope the new paper will adhere to its pledges, and thereby merit the patronage of the public.—*Cal. Courier, Feb.* 11.

We find by a table of reductions contained in the *Ceylon Gazette* that the sheers have been very unsparingly applied to the incomes of that colony and that the total amount of immediate and prospective savings out of £198,570 6 10 will be £58,110 18 7, nearly one-third. Among the clippings we observe that a paltry sum of £478 for the steam engine department is entirely cut of. What a want of forethought there is in this specimen of economy! The Pension—the sinecure pension list at home remains untouched—and men are drawing thousands of the public money for offices merely nominal, while these unsparing retrenchments are made in the remunerations of public servants labouring arduously in hopeless exile in distant colonies! This is too bad!—*Bengal Hurkaru, Feb.* 12.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR—As your remarks in this morning's *Hurkaru*, appear to me to involve the reputation of the Society of Calcutta and the Lower Provinces for a just and conscientious discharge of the trusts reposed in them, I feel myself bound to submit to my fellow residents in this quarter the few simple observations which have occurred to me on the subject. You argue that before a case can be made out in favour of the up country people, it must be shown that the plan of starting the Steamer from Bombay, when viewed in all its bearings, is more conducive to their interests than the plan of starting it from Calcutta.* It appears to me on the contrary, that this has nothing to do with the question, the merits of which depend on this single consideration, *that at the time when the subscriptions were made, there existed an universal understanding that the Steamer was to start from Bombay.* On this expectation only the up country people subscribed to our Fund. On this expectation only we accepted of their subscriptions, and incorporated them with our fund, and, if we desire to keep their money, we must now fulfil this expectation and apply our funds to the object of running a Steamer from Bombay. A hundred oratorical flourishes, combined with as many columns filled with editorial remarks, could not overcome the force of this truth. We accepted of the money of the up country people on the universally acknowledged supposition that it was to be employed in starting a Steamer from Bombay, and if we are honest men, we shall either apply it to this purpose, or else give it back to them to dispose of as they may think fit. So complete was the understanding that the money was to be applied in running a Steamer from Bombay that the idea of making Calcutta the point of starting was strongly objected to, whenever brought forward, as being calculated to lead to conflicting interests. The encouragement of such a notion, it was said, would impede the progress of the subscription; but the up country contributions, which were the only ones likely to have been withheld in consequence of the abandonment of the Bombay plan, have been no sooner secured, than we return to the idea which we had before so decidedly rejected; abandon the Bombay and adopt the Calcutta plan, keeping at the same time all the subscriptions. Is this conduct worthy of us as Christians, as Englishmen and as honest men?

Although the duty be painful, yet it is a duty ty remind the Society of Calcutta that their character for the faithful application of trust property, does not stand before the world on the most unequivocal grounds possible. Some may remember the circumstance of a fund having been subscribed to honor the memory of the Marquis of Hastings, by the erection of a public monument; but the Calcutta committee, without taking the sense of the contributors, employed a portion of it in completing an unfinished bridge over Tolly's nullah. Another fund was subscribed to maintain and educate destitute boys and girls at the Free School; but the Calcutta Committee, without taking the sense of the contributors, employed a portion of it in building an expensive Church; in consequence of which numerous children, who have been left by the late failures without the means of subsistence and education, when they apply for assistance at the Free School, now receive for answer that "the School is already crowded to "inconvenience, and no addition could possibly, "under present circumstances, be made without "risk to the health of the children." Nay, so little are the obligations connected with trust property understood in this country, that the Governors of the Free School lately applied to the General Committee of the District Charitable Society for aid to the extent of 2000 Rs. towards the erection of additional premises for the reception of females. If this application had been complied with the funds of the District Charitable Society Subscribed for the benefit of destitute adults, would have been misdirected to supply the plan of funds originally subscribed for the benefit of destitute children, but which had since been diverted from their proper object in order to build a church; but the gentlemen who have the management of the Distric Charitablet funds, knew their duty too well to comply was such a request. They are not among those who flatter themselves that the erection of temples by such means is acceptable to the living God. In their opinion pure religion and undefiled before God and the father consists not only in visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction, but also in *keeping themselves unspotted from the world.*

If the nature of the obligation of a trust had been understood at Calcutta would crores of rupees have been sunk in loans made for the purpose of feeding profligate expenditure and dissipation, ould crores have been sunk in gambling speculations; would lacs upon lacs have been withdrawn to England and appropriated as individual property; would, in short, the late failures have occurred which involved thousands in ruin? It is to be feared that the society of Calcutta who have hitherto been the trustees of the property of all the European community of this side of India have yet to prove their qualifications for such a charge.

Another crisis has now occurred, and as if to awaken us to a full sense of our position, the case of good faith is so palpable as not to admit of its being questioned for a moment. The up-country people subscribed to the Bengal Steam Fund on a mutual undertsanding that the sum collected was to be applied to the object of running a Steamer direct from Bombay. It is a question whether the Calcutta or the Bombay plan is most advantageous for the upper provinces. Formerly our Steam Committee, insisted that the Bombay plan was most for their benefit and now they aver in an equally positive manner that they will derive the greatest advantage from the Bengal plan. But, however this may be, it is quite certain that the up-country people formerly considered and still consider the Bombay plan as the one best suited to their interests and that their sole inducement of subscribing to the Bengal fund consis d in the

* Yes because unless it can be shewn
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I long to see on w
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nounced against those that
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"for bitter."

It is argued that, as a majo
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to the Calcutta scheme, the c
mits of controversy. To this
majority, however great, poss
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cept that for which they hav
ed to them. If the sum subscribe
understanding that the steamer w
Bombay had been only one rupee
butor of that one rupee would hav
plete right to demand it back aga
rest of the subscribers if the fun
applied for any other purpose. By
plan from Bombay to Calcutta t
tween us and the up country subscri
dissolved. The condition on which
their money has not been complie
both parties have thereby been reste
agreement with each other. The bo
the basis of mutual co-operation, has
each of the partners is now at liberty
his share as he pleases independent of

Our honour is yet safe if we only d
now. Living together in a town, we ha
vantage of acting readily in concert. The
try people on the contrary, are scattere
ral hundred miles of territory and
impossible to bring the whole soci
together except with great difficulty
lay. Hence the late arrival of the u
country proxies. The Allahabad Committ
ever used every exertion and took every
tion that it was in their power to do. The
ies arrived at Calcutta on the very day o
the meeting was held and it is highly pr
that if the Dak people had done their dut
delivered the letters immediately on their ar
they would have come in time.

We however have only to do with the co
quence of this delay. The consequence of it
that, without having an opportunity of hea
the wishes and opinions of our up-country b
thren, we passed a Resolution declaring that
whole fund should be appropriated to the Calcu
Scheme. Now, we have had that opportunity
are we prepared to adhere to the Res
lution which was passed by us upon our forme
imperfect information? A decision of a Steam Com
mittee is no more infallible or irreversible than
one of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the
congress of the United States of America.
As a majority has decided on appropriating
the whole fund to the Calcutta Scheme so I
venture to assert that after what has passed, a
much larger majority will now decide upon permitting the up country people to dispose of their subscriptions in any way they may think proper since we are no longer able to fulfil the condition on which they were contributed. I beg leave with much deference to my fellow subscribers to recommend that every body, whether in the upper or in the lower provinces who holds this opinion should at once send in his proxy to that effect to the Secretary to the Steam Fund, and that *after a sufficient time has elapsed to admit of advices being received from all parts of the country*, the proxies should be examined by the Steam Committee and the result declared for the information of the public. This, in my opinion, would be a much better plan than that of leaving the question to the chance of another Meeting. Such personal Meetings are not suited to the circumstances of this country because nineteen twentieths of the persons inter
are not able to attend owing to their b
tered over the face of the country all
Calcutta to Loodiana, and i
depend upon the result
there is always a gr
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rk. The decisions were essentially already reversed, ise, if we have any

ENGLISHMAN, EST MAN.

d from Shikapoor s between Shah Su- have terminated in f Meer Morad Ali, Sujah demanded a Ameers to enable ey to Candahar. The ariously stated; some others the arrears of of Sinde had been in e King of Cabul be- een usurped by the er statement is likely fter some consultation the Shah a refusal nts from his camp. nt force he occupied Shikarpoor with his levies, and prepared for On hearing of the occu- he Ameers crossed a large rom the left to the right ar Rohree, with the inten- ah Sujah, who no sooner ce than he ordered out 4 or e command of Sumoonder . Both parties met at Cose- om the city of Shikarpoor , took place between them, or 3 hours, when the Sindians eated leaving 1200 men dead ling 7 of their principal lea- rtillery fell into the hands many are stated to have ssing the river. The vic- ooja, has gained over them ghly auspicious to his future ho have hitherto been watching nts before they would declare favor, will now flock to his stand- ot improbable that should the isposition not to conciliate him, possess himself of the whole of on the right bank of the Indus, Hydrabad itself. When the cir- r which Shah Sujah set out from aken into consideration one cannot rized at the imposing position occupies. His treasury when he d not to have amounted to more which he afterwerds encreased by from Runjeet Singh, since that time, a year ago, he has maintained him- resent position with a force which fficient to set the authority of the efiance.

k to the limited resources which he his disposal such a result proved that is equal to the enterprize, and pru- his character. He lays equal claim lmiration if we look also to the political hich he has displayed in the exigen- ffairs. Devoid of funds indispensably to his advance on Condahar, he saw that e fatal to his chances of ultimate suc- ttempt the conquest of the place, with- possession of a sum of money adequate xpences, until his Govt. should be partly ed. His best policy consisted therefore porizing with the Sindians until he stablish himself at Shikarpoor in sufficient orce not to fear the issue of a contest with should he fail in securing his object by iation.

e Shah's force is now said to amount to 10 es of Artillery, 2 Battalions of Infantry, and 00 irregular horse and foot. Adventurers are ceeding in numbers to join him from different s of Hindostan, the Punjab, and of Afghanes- for the sake of employment in a case in which loyalty and the predatory passion of Asiatic both engaged.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, Feb.* 8.

DELHI.

Private accounts from the Seik Court assure us that unjeet Singh is in a most precarious state of health. He as long suffered from a disease of the liver which is aid to have terminated in dropsy. His limbs con- nue powerless, whether from rheumatism or palsy; and the disaffected Chiefs comprising all over whom he has dominion, are believed to be secretly buckling on their armour, for a struggle, to regain the rights which they have been deprived.

The victory of Shah Shuja proves to have been gained not over the Candahar Chiefs but the Ameers' of Sinde. This we consider a very important event, since, if the advantage is duly followed up, it cannot fail to lead to the re-establishment of the king's authority in that province, whence he may, at no distant period proceed to reduce Afghanistan.—*Delhi Gazette, February* 8.

[*Communicated by a Correspondent.*]

My dear Sir.—I had the pleasure to send you a small letter containing the accounts of my journey through Afghanistan by a Hindoo draper who met me in the old and famous city of Ghuzneen. He lives in Kutrah Neel near Lahowree gate, and I hope he has presented it to you.

After repassing through the city of Cabool we arri- the ancient place called Jelalabad where we iting an escort to take us to Pesha- me in the search of old re- which we operated for Dr. Gerard, who any other thing xcavating. then

Between Jalalabad and Bala-Bagh on both banks of the river of "Soorkbad" stand the numerous "Topes" like that of "Manick yala", but a little less in height.

Mr. Martin Horing Bergen, a German lately in Runjeet Sing's service continued his operations for 5 months in the villages of "Darowntah" and, Kunoon near Jalalabad on the left bank of the river. He spoiled nearly 30 Topes both in Cabul and in these places, but fortunate for him, that in one of the "Tope's of Darowntah" he found some liquid enclosed in a small golden box accompanied with 60 Roman copper coins, in others he got some ashes containing gold earings and two small pearls, which shows that some lady was interred there; and in the 3rd he possessed himself of a stone box filled will bones and a gold coin mentioning the name of "Satereagas". whom I could not find in Quintus Curtius.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Martin, who gave us all these things locked in a box to convey to Lahore to General Allard, did not offer us one of the copper coins which I would send to the members of Delhi College to find the history of the buried. Notwithstanding this disappointment we collected a considerable number of Grecian coins, which I hope will gratify the enquiries of antiquarians.

S. E. of the city of Cabool at a distance of 6 miles, we opened one of the monuments nearly 30 feet high, the structure was of lime and of heavy large stones. Our operations lasted for 7 days, General Ventura began to dig the "Tope" of "Manuk Yala" first from the bottom and then from the top, where he gradually found numerous copper coins, but we being destitute of time commenced the work from the bottom.

On the 6th day we discovered another complete "Burj" encircled by the outer one. We put 10 men to work, who in a day got through the centre of it and found a small stone frame work containing five lamps, filled with pieces of bones. I think if we could work the "Tope" from the top perhaps we would have found the coins also, but the want of time obliged Dr. Gerard to leave all these vuluable relics undiscovered.

Mr. Martin said also to us, that he dug many "Topes' from the top and found nothing.

From Cabool to Jalalabad which was one of the capitals of the Backtrian dynasty, there are plenty "Topes" on Boorjs scattered over the country, many of them are destroyed by rain, leaving a sign of their structure to the spectators and many still stand with their complete figure to attract the eyes of the passengers. It surprised me very much, that the English power being so near to Jalalabad never consider of such valuable discoveries, respecting the old Grecian provinces, which history tells us existed in these very tracts, while the gentlemen of foreign countries wear the crown of knowledge and fame by disclosing the treasures of antiquity.

In the southern direction of Cabool, 2 miles distant, we dug heaps of earth the remains of the ancient city, after 5 days work we found an idol cut out of the black stone. The figure is singular and beatiful, having two small mace bearers on both shoulders—I think the Hindoos on the invasion of Mahomed destroyed their lodgings, under which they buried their property along with their idols in the hopes of recovering their country.

In rainy days people of the neighbouring villages find rubies and even rotten cloths in the earth. The idol (Dr. Gerard says) represents the figure of a "Buddhist." It has curling locks which flow on its shoulders and both hands are placed on his knees, while he severely looks over them; his forehead is mutilated. The waist of the mace bearers is thin like that of Hanooman, while their breasts are board.

The figure of the idol itself puts me in mind of that of Salug-Ram which is generally worshipped by the "Baishrom Hindoos," who never eat flesh. Through the favor of Dr. Gerard I hope to shew the idol to the committee of Delhi College, who will be astonished to see the image of such beautiful shape, which has been hidden under the earth for 1,300 years or before the invasion of Mahomed.

Near Bala-Bagh is a ruined place called "Bahhar" where the Mahomedans generally dig, and find gold, and also idols, which are afterwards broken into pieces by the excitement of their foolish prejudices. During their labours at the spot they are often rewarded by possessing the large stone vessels containing the dead bodies. They look (a man tells me) like the people who do penance, their looks and eye brows are not worn out by age, and what is astonishing that under their feet they found numerous copper coins enclosed in small brass boxes.

The country of "Seeah Poosh" of which we know very little lies beyond the snowy mountain called Ka-Runj," 60 miles N. of this village. The Afghans who know their language, generally go there for trade and make bargains with the people of "Neemlah" or half caste, they live under the foot of the high mountain which is occupied by real "Kafurs" or "Seeah-Poosh." No man is allowed to ascend the hill, except the beggers of India, The Mahomedans attack their villages and bring a great many slaves. The highest price of a slave girl is 200 Rupees and the lowest fifty. The whole of Afghanistan is full of "Seeah Poosh" and "Ruzara" slaves, but the former we hear are the most beautiful creatures in the world and sold at higher prices than the latter, who have broad faces and flat noses.

I have sent a fine account of a Seeah Poosh to Mr Prinsep whom I have written to send one copy of it to the committee of Delhi College, and another to my friend Dr. "Mackniel," the assistant Envoy at the court of Persia at Tehran, and I hope the above gentleman will send them, and I beg you to forward the enclosed to their addresses.—*Ibid.*

Your obidient servant,
MOHUN LAL

As in the absence of the Secretary it is not likely that any answer will be returned by the Subscribers to the Steam Fund at this station, we may state that the communication from the Bombay Committee, which appeared in our last paper, has given general satisfaction here. We have now a fair prospect of receiving letters from England by Egypt as early as the steamer will reach Calcutta: and the Postmaster General being absent to take measures, it is said, to expedite the mails between the western provinces and Bombay, we may look forward to a still more rapid intercourse with Europe, at no distant period.—*Delhi Gaz. Feb.* 15.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8, 1833.

It was thought likely that the Continental arrivals of to-day might have communicated something of a positive character to supply the place of the speculations indulged in with respect to the conduct and probable success which Don Carlos will meet with in Spain, for no one doubts for a moment but that he will hoist the flag of the Apostolical party without delay. At Paris, up to a late hour yesterday evening, no advices had been received from Madrid later than the 30th ultimo, the day of the demise of Ferdinand. This was also the date of the dispatches received by the French Government from that capital, and in which it was said the Queen requested the formal acknowledgement of herself as Regent, acting in the name of the Infanta Isabella, until she should arrive at maturity. There is no news, either from public or private sources, of the actual arrival of Don Carlos in any part of Spain; he must have been there nearly a week since, and it will be a subject of great interest to learn how far he may have been countenanced. It is conjectured, as stated in the Paris letters, that Don Miguel will join Don Carlos in his new enterprise, abandoning Portugal for the present, but calculating on the possibility not only of Don Carlos succeeding to the Spanish throne, but also on the assistance of the latter in restoring Don Miguel in the adjoining kingdom. As the Spanish Clergy have uniformly viewed with alarm the prospect of the death of Ferdinand as the precursor to certain reforms by the government of the Queen, they will make such a stand against it as may shake it to its foundation. The Apostolical party is very strong even in the capital, and hence it is concluded that Don Carlos will march at once to the centre of the kingdom to bring affairs to a crisis.

The Cortes bonds have to-day experienced a decline of 1½ per cent. on the best prices of yesterday, with an abundance of sellers as this reduction, as letters have been obtained from persons connected with the Bourse at Paris, in which they intimate a conviction of the continued worthlessness of these securities, should the Queen Regent remain at the head of public affairs. Further, that nothing can be expected from her, as she must, to the letter, act on the principles of her deceased husband, or otherwise forfeit all title to the post bequeathed to her. It was reported late this afternoon that an express had reached town, which quitted Paris early yesterday morning, announcing a reaction downwards in the Cortes bonds, before the regular business commenced on the French Stock Exchange. The speculators here, who have been rather mysterious in their transactions through the day, appear to have obtained possession of some information prejudicial to the interests of the bondholders, from the avidity with which they effected sales at quotations within one per cent. of what the bonds fetched prior to the arrival of the news of the death of Ferdinand. If no disturbance break out in Spain, it will occasion severe general disappointment among a very large number persons here and of Paris, amounting to thousands, the national debt of Spain, in the recognized and unrecognized portions, falling short of £200,000,000. It may be readily conceived, therefore, how much excitement is produced by the fluctuations in Spanish Stock on Saturday last.

The Foreign journals are anticipating the greater lateness of the information which they contain, all the private accounts from the capitals of Europe. To-day the news from Constantinople reaches down to the 16th ultimo, whereas the private advices in the ordinary course of post are only to the 7th or 8th. The Sultan is said to have acted with more courage and determination in putting down rebellion than he obtained credit for when the recent conflagration took place. Numbers are alleged to have been arrested, and others decapitated. The French papers tell us that Great Britain France, and Russia, have entered into a combination to support the Sultan, and that, whether popular or unpopular, his acts are to be respected. This story is not at all believed in the City to-day among persons the most conversant with the affairs of the East. Instead of a combination between the three powers referred to, the state of things is precisely the reverse. Great Britain and France have protested formally, not only against he former line of conduct pursued by the Emperor Nicholas, but against his alleged project of sending back his naval and military forces to the Bosphorus.

A gloom is spread over the new Empire of Greece by the precarious situation of the Ottoman government, and the ambitious views of Russia. The holders of the Old Greek Stock are becoming greatly alarmed, and within a few days it has fallen a very heavy per centage. The quotation today is merely nominal, as it seems almost impossible to find purchasers, even after so extensive an alteration. The last Loan, the security of which is guaranteed by the three allied powers, is comparatively firm, although sales have been made on lower terms.—*Glasgow Herald, October* 11.

MATTER FOR A MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO.

In a Supplement to *The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament*, we shall doubtless see a more particular exposition of the grand measure of economy (worthy of our excellent Ministers) mentioned in the following paragraph, which we quote from the Ministerial *Morning Chronicle*:—

It has been the custom for years back to employ in his Majesty's Dockyards from forty to fifty old women, generally taken from the parish work-house, to repair and mend the colours and flags belonging to his Majesty's navy. The earnings of these poor women used to amount to from sixpence to ninepence per day, and their being so employed was a great relief to the parishioners, who otherwise would have had to support them in the workhouse. Retrenchment and economy, however, appears to be the order of the day, for within these few days orders have been sent down to Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford, and all the dock-yards in the kingdom, to discharge all the old women so employed, and that for the future such work is to be done by contract. This reduction it has been calculated will effect a saving to the country of from 30s. to 40s. per annum!

There is excellent policy in this. In measures of retrenchment a great effect is produced by pinching those who will cry out lustily as for life and death. This is the way to signalize economy. Every creature reduced to beggary becomes an example of the severe economy of Ministers. The sufferers do not carry about with them a silent grief, they tell the story of their hard treatment in loud lamentation, and people hold up their hands and wonder at the stern extremities to which Ministers carry the work of retrenchment. Such savings are what brother Jonathan would aptly call "*cruel small*," but from their cruelty and their smallness they are of greater credi- blic argues *a fortiori*, if the pence of old wome- ment in the salaries o whom 130,000*l*. of th shared according to Graham. Stating tion it would stand

If pinching the give forty shilling the Privy Coun salaries of the o

Now suppos old women on been deprive would have b been clamor parish; she husband's nomy wou of in th economy justice, for it starve the g phlet Par a sp son thes thi ca

old women is a good start. At this rate, beginning at that extremity, it will be long before the thing comes to the vital, or noble parts. The first Lord of the Treasury is like the Major Macpherson in the old song, with razor in hand and desperate purpose at heart, but—

Instead of his throat he cut his corns

Yet we think there is something ominous in this warfare of the Ministry with the old women. Juvenal remarks of Domitian, that he perished *postquam cerdonibus esse timendus coeperat*, and we would have Lord Grey beware of the folks who wield the needle. There is something, too, unnatural in the sacrifice of the old women, for, says the proverb, dog don't eat dog; old women should not worry old women, and our prophetic soul misgives us that the present Government will fall by the whiff and wind of a vrow's petticoat. *Dignus vindice nodus!*—*Examiner, Sept.* 15.

IRELAND.

The following amusing account of Lord Wellesley's first interview with the civic functionaries of Dublin, is extracted from the correspondence of the *Times*.

A delay in entering the presence-chamber set the corporate politicians on the *qui vive*, and it was speedily ascertained that it arose out of an inquiry on the part of his Excellency whether the Sheriffs elect would be gratified by having the honour of knighthood bestowed on them at the inauguration of the Lord Mayor. The intimation was gratefully received, the door opened, and the crowd entered, where his Excellency sat in state, supported by Colonel Merrick Shaw and Mr. Littleton, who stood right and left. I happened to stand close beside the latter, and could hear all the promptings of Sir W. Betham (Ulster King at Arms), who made himself very busy within the circle, in high spirits, and rejoicing in the windfall of two knighthoods, the fees of issuing which drop into his office. At a pause in the ceremonial (just after the Lord Mayor had abjured the pretentions of the Pope and the Pretender), Mr. Littleton whispered to Sir William, "His Excellency wishes to know the names of the two Sheriffs elect."

Sir William replied, in a similar tone, "Drury Jones Dickenson and Richard Baker," which information was subsequently conveyed to Lord Wellesley by Mr. Littleton. "But," continued Sir William, in a similar whisper, "there is also the late Sheriff Preston; and if it is the intention of his Excellency to knight him, he should have precedence of the new men."

Mr. Littleton coldly replied in the same low tone, "I was only commissioned by his Excellency to ask the names of those two,"

"But Mr. Preston," continued Sir William, following up the point that led to his fees, "was left unknighted by Lord Anglesea when he knighted Captain Lynar, his coadjutor."

"Wouldn't three be too many to make in one da asked Mr. Littleton.

"Not at all!" replied Sir William, eagerly; "G the Fourth made half a dozen in one day wh was here."

Mr. Littleton did not reply, neither did he spe the matter to Lord Wellesley, who subsequ beckoned the two Sheriffs elect to the foot o throne, and gracefully laid the sword of state on both shoulders of each, but without using a word of ceremonial. They bowed their thanks, and silently retired; after which his Excellency moved as if he was about to rise, but Sir William Betham lingered on the step, and anxiously stretched out his face till the Marquis caught his eye, and politely leaned over to meet him with "Any thing else, Sir William?"

"Yes, please your Excellency (whispered the King at Arms) the late High Sheriff Preston was left unnoticed by Lord Anglesea, and if your Excell

would be graciously pleased to extend the same honour to him, he would, I am sure, receive it most gratefully."

"Oh, you think so? very well; is he here?" replied Lord Wellesley, evidently taken by surprise.

"I'll try—I'll find him, please your Excellency! returned Sir William; and darting out of the circle he came back with Seriff Preston in his hand, who, also taken by surprise, knelt down mechanically. The Marquis, under the direction of Sir William, laid the sword on the shoulders of Mr. Preston without saying a word. The latter instantly rose, and in the fulness of his gratitude grasped the offered hand of the Marquis with both of his, shook it heartily, uttered a few words of thanks, and [illegible] rapidly as he came. The whole affair was so [illegible]ous that only the inner circle were aware of it.

Mr. Littleton took no part in either this or the former dispensation of honours: his full clear laughing eye seemed to survey the whole proceeding with equal toleration and amusement. But it was not ended yet. The Marquis again looked at Sir William, as much as to say "Any thing else?" as he prepared to make a final movement; but at this moment the King at Arms seemed struck with remorse—"Oh, such an omission!" he exclaimed in an audible whisper, "the Lord Mayor! the late Lord Mayor! the subject of all the compliments to-day, has been quite forgotten! he should be knighted too!" The Marquis nodded assent, and Sir William again hastened to look for this other subject. He speedily returned with Alderman Archer, and led him to the front of the throne, but the stubborn old Orangeman would not kneel, and contented himself with gratefully returning thanks for the honour intended him by his Excellency. It has since transpired that the Marquis must repair the mistake of having undervalued the aspirations of a Lord Mayor by the offer of a baronetcy, a dignity which, to prevent jealousy, must also be extended to the present Lord Mayor (already a knight), Sir George Whiteford, formerly leader of a corporate deputation to London against him. It is rumoured that the Recorder (Frederick Shaw, M. P.) is also in expectation of honours or emoluments. He was the only corporator at the Lord Mayor's feast who ventured to speak of Lord Wellesley's good intentions, and of the respectful return which his treatment of the Corporation deserved at their hands. He, his brother Robert, and his friends ware amongst the most prominent at the city Assembly-house to-day in getting up the address to his Excellency.

The accumulation of offices in the Plunkett family appears, as it ought, to excite considerable disgust in Ireland.

The feeling in their favour is so exclusivley *an English one*, that their advancement on all opportunities is spoken of with great asperity by every one in this country not immediately related to or dependent on them. It is almost the only topic on which all Irishmen agree, and one which may be called the weak point of the Reform Ministry here, as it has no support in public sympathy. The song of the "Seventeen pretty Plunkett boys" may be sung in every house in Ireland (execept their own) with acclamations, and all will join in the chorus. The late promotion of M'Causland and Fetherstone has not tended to lessen this feeling.

We do not understand what the writer means by intimating that there is an *English* feeling in favour of the Plunketts; we are not aware that any such exists.

Lord Wellesley's appearance on grand occasions is thus described, and his deficiences rather unmercifully exposed

As far as Lord Wellesley has yet appeared in public he has proved himself to be an eloquent actor, an imposing mouth-piece for Mr. Littleton; and he woudl become a still more effective one if he would get an entire set of teeth from Brophy, who actually remade Lord Anglesea's mouth and enabled him to harangue the 28th in the Castle-yard with ease and accuracy of pronunciation A governor in Ireland gains nothing by inspiring the sentiment of pity. He also needs a footstool to the throne very much, for his legs actually dangle in the chair that Lord Whitworth used to sit in with such a grace. He also *rouges* too palpaly for effect, with such a voice and with such few white hairs. These would be trifles to other men, but they are of consequence to any one in the situation of Lord Wellesley, who candidly avows himself so sensitive to praise and blame, and set down as he is amongst a people so susceptible of the ridiculous, and whose best impulses are often checked by the power of ridicule in their associates.—*Spectator, October* 12.

YORK MEETING in HONOUR of the late Mr. WILBERFORCE.

A meeting of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and other [illegible]sident in or connected with the county [illegible] Thursday, to devise means of [illegible] to the memory of the late [illegible] years represented this his [illegible]essive Parliaments. The [illegible] was the beautiful Mu[illegible] the county, which, at 12 [illegible]lled by a most respectable [illegible]tion of whom consisted of

[illegible]'lor led the way from [illegible]chestra, on entering [illegible]reeted. His Lord[illegible]he Archbishop of [illegible]urton, Lord Mor[illegible] Sir Francis Wood, [illegible]ally Knight, Esq., [illegible]George Cholmley, [illegible]

[illegible] Archbishop

high esteem it held his public conduct, and with what unfeigned respect it regarded his private character, (Applause.) For let them look fully into that character, and they would find that, in every point, there was something worthy of imitation. Whether as a sincere and steadfast patriot, whose mild and fascinating eloquence gave grace and strength to every cause, or as the Christian philanthropist actively exerting himself for every good and laudable institution, and diffusing throughout his own immediate circle, blessings and comforts to all, they might rest assured that the name of Wilberforce, associated as it ever would be with the remembrance of his neverceasing efforts in the great cause of negro emancipation, by the carrying of which thousands would be liberated from degrading bondage, and have a course open for them to receive moral and religious education, which in no other way, and without such efforts, would never have been attained,—they might, he said, rest assured that that name would go down ennobled to the latest posterity (great applause), and that it would be unfading in its lustre so long as genuine virtue and piety should have place or record in the world. (Applause.)

Earl FITZWILLIAM, in rising to propose the first resolution, said, if that meeting had been called to do honour to the memory of the late Mr. Wilberforce, as the leader or member of any party, strictly called a political one, he should not have taken any interest in or been present at its proceedings. And this he said because when he looked at the political principles of his departed friend there were points which he could not on any account approve or support. They were not there, however, to celebrate his name as a poliri[illegible]cian, but to hold it up to the admiration of mankind in a much higher character—as a Christian philanthropist. It had been his lot in early life to be placed in situations which led to an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Wilberforce, and he could safely declare that it was impossible to do otherwise then to love and venerate a man whose whole study, thought, and purpose, appeared to be to help and assist others. (Applause.) He was inspired with the true genius of Christianity—doing to others as he would be done by, and giving to every religious sect and party the same credit for good intentions which he claimed for his own. The noble earl concluded by moving the first resolution, which was briefly seconded by Sir Francis Wood, M. P., and carried unanimously. It was as follows:—"That the great abilities of the late William Wilberforce, industriously exerted to the latest hour of his life, in the genuine spirit of Christianity, for the attainment of objects of the most enlarged benevolence, have acquired for his memory the veneration of his fellow-citizens."

Lord MORPETH said, though he could not, like those who had preceded him, boast of a long acquaintance with the illustrious deceased—though he could not boast of social intercourse in private or honourable fellowship in public life—yet the pressure of the theme, appertaining, as it did, not to the living but to the dead, compelled him to utter in pious remembrance a few words of sympathy and veneration. What Wilberforce was—what Wilberforce did, many of those present knew from personal experience better than he did, though they could not appreciate his talents or his virtues more than himself. He fully agreed in an observation which he had heard, that the main ingredients in Mr. Wilberforce's character were not so much the high endowments with which he was gifted, not the eloquence that never palliated what was wrong, or the wit that never sported with what was right, as that habit of life which led a man, prodigally gifted by nature, to walk at all times and under all circumstances humbly with his God. Surely it became the great county of York to mark the merits, and honour the memory of such a man, in such a way that others of her sons might learn to walk in his path, and emulate his example. (Cheers.) The noble Lord concluded by moving, "That the connexion so long subsisting between Mr. Wilberforce and this county, which he represented in six successive Parliaments during a period of 28 years, calls upon us to transmit to our posterity some memorial of a character so worthy of the imitation of those who engage in public life."

Mr. BEILBY THOMPSON, M. P. seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT rose to move the third resolution—"That while this meeting highly approve of the plan which has been proposed for erecting a column to the memory of Mr. Wilberforce, at Huli, his native town, they are of opinion that there should also be a memorial of him placed in some situation in which the inhabitants of the several districts of this great county feel a common interest." He was proud, he said, to be allowed to take part in the proceedings of a meeting the object of which was to inspire the love of virtue in generations yet unborn. They honoured those gallant souls who in the hour of danger defended them with the sword—they honoured those who direted the councils of the nation—and they did well. Should they not also honour those who succoured the helpless and burst the bonds of the slaves asunder (cheers)—and first caused the beams of liberty to shine on those abject creatures hitherto pining in helpless, hopeless slavery? It was Mr. Wilberforce who made the first inroad into the house of bondage, and, as if in token of approval, he had been permitted to live to see the consummation of his hopes and the successful issue of his untiring labour. It was never Mr. Wilberforce's disposition to be generous at the expense of others, nor did he desire that the sound of lamentation should mingle with the song of triumph. (Applause.) He knew what was the prayer of his deceased friend—"that he hoped to God to see emancipation, but he equally hoped to see compensation." (Hear)

Mr. STRICKLAND, M. P., in seconding the resolution, said it had been observed that no man could be in Mr. [illegible] days without being a better [illegible] the assertion much further [illegible] such a citizen with[illegible] It might [illegible]whatever [illegible]ligion, [illegible]thern [illegible] ordinary monuments by which lesser men and their deeds were handed down to posterity. Nevertheless, he was far from differing from that which was evidently the unanimous feeling of the meeting and of the county, that there should be some outward and visible sign as it were, to express the feelings of the people of Yorkshire towards the late Mr. Wilberforce, to testify their gratitude for his eminent services, and at the same time to warn others to avoid those paths in which they might shipwreck their own fair fame, and to dedicate, as he had done, their endowments and their lives in the service of his species and of humanity. But he thought they had now arrived at a period of their proceedings at which it behoved them to consider in what way they could best and most usefully, and therefore of course, most appropriately, embody in the tribute which they proposed to erect those feelings which they shared in common with the whole of their country, to which the name of Wilberforce would ever be an honour. Now, in looking at the manner in which they could most usefully and appropriately embody their feelings, he could not help being impressed with the consideration, and asking himself "how would Wilberforce himself have best liked these feelings to be expressed and perpetuated?" and if he might be allowed to form a judgment, after an intimate acquaintance with him of upwards of 30 years, during which period he had been associated with him in many works, in which, though the humblest, he could justly say, he was not the least zealous of his coadjutors,—if these circumstances justified him in forming a judgment as to the way in which Mr. Wilberforce would have preferred a tribute to be rendered to his memory, he should say that he wished for no marble,—that he wished for no brass,—that he wanted no inscription; but that they would best testify their affection for his name and exalt his memory who amongst them did the most to imitate his acts, and who effected the most good for their fellow-creatures in proportion to the means allowed. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, without impugning, but, on the contrary, fully admitting, the propriety of some memorial in the capital of his native county, and, if advisable, in the great Minster of the city (applause), he thought it should be a principal object of the exertions necessarily consequent on that day's meeting, that some institution at once of usefulness and respect should be formed—one which should bear the name and perpetuate the spirit of Wilberforce, and enable his countrymen to imitate his virtues. Perhaps it would not be improper in him just to mention the course which had been followed in London. The committee, which certainly enrolled all that was great and illustrious of every party or sect, no matter what, felt that the best course for them was to apply their energies in the collection of subscriptions in order to found some institution after the name of Wilberforce, with a view to promote liberty, or religion, or morality; that would be settled hereafter; and to make the tablet in Westminster Abbey rather supplementary to this object than the institution supplementary to the tablet. Whether they would be enabled to found a local institution of such a nature in Yorkshire depended upon the amount of money which would be subscribed, and upon so many other circumstances beyond present control, that it would be futile to enter into any speculations upon the subject. But if they were enabled in that county to erect some institution under Mr. Wilberforce's name, and devoted, as his whole life had been, to useful and benevolent purposes and also to raise a tablet in the Minister to his memory, sure was he that it would redound more to the credit of Yorkshire, because it would be productive of so much good to the country at large, both by way of example and otherwise. He knew there were many worthy persons in the county who entertained the same opinions,—some of them he had commuicated with,—and these persons, for peculiar reasons, which, however, it was no less their duty carefully to weigh, objected altogether to such a memorial as a monument. Let those persons, then, subscribe to such an institution: indeed, he believed they were perfectly ready to do so, and others would subscribe to any other memorial which it might be desirable to erect. Now, if he (the Lord Chancellor) were asked what sort of an institution he should recommend, he would only say there were numerous classes of persons to whom some foundation would be a blessing. There had been for many years at Liverpool an institution for persons who from their birth had been afflicted with blindness, which had been extensively useful in its results, though wholly insufficient for the wants of so populous a district. In Yorkshire there had never been such an institution, though in no county was it more wanted. But he confessed that his own views went beyond such a limited institution, and he was not without sanguine hopes that a fund might be collected in Yorkshire, where had begun, and been carried on, and brought to a successful issue, the abolition of the African slave trade, and where also had originated that spirit which had at length forced on measures for the extirpation of negro slavery,—not assuredly until the eleventh hour, and when it could no longer be delayed even for a moment;—a fund which would enable Yorkshire also to effect the good work, not of extirpating slavery,—for, thank God, we knew it not in this country,—but of extirpating ignorance, which unhappily we did know to a horrible extent, and the bitter fruits of which we were tasting and should continue to taste. (Applause.) And then he trusted, when ignorance was conquered, the execrable but legitimate offspring of ignorance would also be triumphed over.—He meant discord, intolerance, and vice (Loud cheers.) If we were told that Parliament had the power to attain this noble end, he must say that his hopes in such a quarter were not very strong—(and he averred he spoke with all reverence and affection for that body)—when he found the supplies for educating the people were voted at so late a period and to so limited an extent—late, because 15 years had elapsed since the publication of the report which recommended a grant,—and limited since that grant was bestowed to the amount only of 20,000*l.*, at a time when 20,000,0 0*l.* were given—justly he did not deny—fitly he would say nothing about—with his full concurrence, certainly—his full approbation—as a compensation for [illegible]abolition of negro slavery. He thought that the [illegible]f the people were still wanting for the purpose [illegible] education, and that Parliament would [illegible]ential assistance until they themselves [illegible]nd with energy and spirit, and [illegible]thing. Sincerely, then, [illegible]uld cause the [illegible]f an institu[illegible]ould still [illegible]e name [illegible]whose [illegible]le

berforce; but shoul[illegible]
to accomplish such [illegible]
to the erection of a[illegible]
The motion was [illegible]
On the motion [illegible]
George Cholmley, a[illegible]
the object of the res[illegible]
The Earl of Carlis[illegible]
to his Grace the A[illegible]
amidst loud applau[illegible]
Times, October 2.

THE PRESE[illegible]

In remarking on th[illegible]
a Parliamentary retu[illegible]
of England were grea[illegible]
this year than at the[illegible]
the sum of nearly 2[illegible]
opportunity of incu[illegible]
Directors and the publ[illegible]
attempt to create alar[illegible]
mania for certain sch[illegible]
was nearly as great, th[illegible]
1824, when in fact, the [illegible]
gland did not much exc[illegible]
and we added, "that if th[illegible]
"Americans had not cheate[illegible]
"cheat us now. We want[illegible]
"'speculation wings to fly,'[illegible]
"balloon to carry us aloft,[illegible]
"our more sober interests,[illegible]
"dy as we were for the 18 m[illegible]
"ed between January, 1824,[illegible]

These words, published on [illegible]
with some other remarks about [illegible]
clusive speculation when stimu[illegible]
issues of Bank paper, seem to h[illegible]
key-note" to such of our conte[illegible]
derstand least about the general [illegible]
and finance, and who consequ[illegible]
gone on ever since raving in c[illegible]
and joint stock projects. W[illegible]
idea when we called attention to [illegible]
that we were throwing down th[illegible]
admission of such an inundation of [illegible]
wise we should have explained o[illegible]
greater detail, and with more [illegible]
parties who have taken up the su[illegible]
marks are, of course as usual, inn[illegible]
meaning, and merely exercise their [illegible]
privilege of taking from an imperfec[illegible]
of former overtrading and panics, wit[illegible]
any power of applying past experien[illegible]
circumstances. Instead of studying th[illegible]
of commercial or manufacturing economy [illegible]
taken to the reading of the Bubble Act, [illegible]
commentary of Lord Eldon's speeches [illegible]
such sources they could draw any know[illegible]
the causes or consequences of the prese[illegible]
They have heard that the God of Gain[illegible]
wise the patron of thieves, but they canno[illegible]
minate between his two characters—and [illegible]
ingly whenever they are reminded of an [illegible]
nate eagerness for speculation, though of a[illegible]
mate kind, they recur to common place trif[illegible]
bout the Mississippi scheme and the South S[illegible]
lusion.

Seeing this egregious blundering, and reckon[illegible]
ourselves, perhaps, its innocent cause, we shall m[illegible]
no apology for explaining in a brief notice our s[illegible]
timents on the present situation of affairs, as indi[illegible]
ted by the announcement of new projects and e[illegible]
terprises.

We say, then, that we apprehend little dan[illegible]
of derangement to the existing commercial tra[illegible]
sactions of the country, and none to its permanent [illegible]
interests, from the most unrestrained spirit of legal [illegible]
enterprise, *provided* our standard of value is maintained, and every chance of an excess of paper issues is prevented. On the contrary, were the Bank of England so far to forget its duty to the public as to grant facilities to the undertaking of foolish projects by careless advances of paper money, the country would never be safe from losing projects even in the dullest times. It was with the view of pointing out this hazard that we noticed the great addition of 2,000,000*l.* to the paper circulation of the Bank of England within the year, as coincident with the announcement of a great variety of schemes for the formation of rail-roads and the establishment of joint-stock banks. Our anticipations of an unfavourable result would have been much stronger had small notes been allowed to exist, and had we ascertained that the country banks had in the mean time been adding to their outstanding obligations in the same ratio as the present institution in Threadneedle-street. On the latter point we have no decisive evidence; and with regard to the 1*l.* notes, we trust that speculators have bidden them an eternal adieu. It remains that the Bank of England should be called upon to explain the cause of the 2,000,000*l.* of increase on its notes to which we have adverted. The Bank is bound to pay its notes in gold, and though the exchanges are declining, they have not yet turned so much against us as to make it profitable to export our standard metal, but we shall never be safe till we have a greater publicity of Bank accounts, and a more direct control over Bank issues than we have at present.

Speculation is chiefly to be dreaded when it is stimulated by an artificial state of the circulating medium, or by the temporary enjoyment of unlimited credit. When it rages without any check from reason, prudence, or forethought, because the parties engaged in it cannot separate their apparent from their real success, and because its result cannot be immediately brought to the test of experience. If we can lay an injuction on the Ban[illegible] graver to restrain him from entering int[illegible] ship or combination with speculators [illegible] our apprehension of the latte[illegible] ably diminished, if not en[illegible] in addition, we coul[illegible] e below [illegible]

[illegible]o limited to the
[illegible] kind of tempora-
[illegible] infatuation—for
[illegible]as it lasted, thus
[illegible]g with counters
[illegible]e table, or in the
[illegible] their differences.
[illegible] in France, on the
[illegible]with this national
[illegible]nstitute one system
[illegible]wood would call "an
[illegible]h an enormous ex-
[illegible]ssed before or since.
[illegible]nent of England and
[illegible]r commercial laws
[illegible]le additional activity
[illegible]facturing enterprise—
[illegible]—and in our efforts
[illegible]ut giving cause for
[illegible]ant of the exclusive
[illegible]England, so far as they
[illegible]erection of joint-stock
[illegible]ntry, or of joint-stock
[illegible]unt in the metropolis,
[illegible]ion been abolished. It is
[illegible]e projectors and capital-
[illegible]s been exclaiming against
[illegible]aints should take advantage
[illegible]lize their views of personal
[illegible]vantage.

[illegible] of the late session a statute
[illegible]w open the trade of China,
[illegible]e general merchant all the re-
[illegible]hat commerce which for more
[illegible] has been retained in the sove-
[illegible]e East India Company. San-
[illegible]may anticipate an immense in-
[illegible]m this great commercial revolu-
[illegible]e most moderate may look for
[illegible] but whether these expectations
[illegible] cannot be doubted that there
[illegible] transfer of interests from one
[illegible] another, and that this transfer,
[illegible]d of its progress, must occasion
[illegible]ivity, a kin to that arising from an
[illegible] business.

[illegible]ere among the number of schemes
[illegible] abandoned in the bubble years of
[illegible]25. They had partially succeeded
[illegible] have succeeded better since that
[illegible]e great fame and the enormous pro-
[illegible]ail-way established between Manches-
[illegible]erpool have thrown a peculiar charm
[illegible] present round that mode of invest-
[illegible]l and improving communication.
[illegible]e its popularity it has received the sci-
[illegible]probation of foreigners, who came to
[illegible] improvements, and returned to imitate
[illegible]ple, and particularly of our French and
[illegible]eighbours, who either propose to pro-
[illegible]e corresponding lines of some of our roads
[illegible] capital, or to facilitate our trade through
[illegible]erritory by new lines of their own. We
[illegible] to a projected rail-road between Paris
[illegible]Dieppe, or some other French port in the
[illegible]el, to correspond with one from London
[illegible] English coast and to an immense under-
[illegible]g of this kind in Belgium, which is to con-
[illegible]t the port of Antwerp with the banks of the
[illegible]ese and the west of Germany—a plan of which
[illegible]w lies before us, along with an estimate of the
[illegible]pense of its construction, and the profits of its
[illegible]onveyance. Is it surprising, then, that from
[illegible]nch homage to the acknowledged utility, and such
[illegible]elief in the extravagant profits, of rail-roads, we
should see so many projects on foot for their formation?

We frankly own that we think the market overstocked with such proposals, and that the formation of rail-roads on many of the projected lines would occasion a mere waste of capital. The success of that between Manchester and Liverpool does not prove that they would succeed everywhere else. In cases where good roads or convenient canals already exist—where great expedition is not required, or where neither an extensive traffic is to be carried on, nor crowds of passengers to be conveyed, it would evidently be a losing concern to alter existing arrangements. If individuals or companies could proceed in such schemes without asking the authority of the Legislature, they might throw away their money as they chose, and the public, which could not remonstrate, would only be a loser by the failure of an unproductive speculation; but as they have to petition for leave to drive through the fields or grounds of their neighbours, it would become Parliament in all cases rigidly to inquire before it grants such leave whether the present means of communication are not nearly satisfactory in case of draught and in rapidity, and if they are, to reject the petition. By cutting up a convenient road, or rendering useless a frequented canal already formed, it is plain that a rail-road would not be an unequivocal gain to the country, though it might attract employment to pay the proprietors. Its whole advantage would be measured, not by its absolute returns, but by its returns after deducting the cost of the communication which it displaced or made unnecessary.

We shall return to this subject, and endeavour to distinguish between the schemes now afloat and those which disgraced the years of 1824 and 1825, begging again to repeat that we shall only be apprehensive of the former if they should turn out to be connected, like the latter, with an "action on the currency." We must soon, in terms of the Bank Charter Act, have on official publication of the Bank accounts in the *Gazette*, from which we shall learn much as to this fact.—*Times, October* 5.

[illegible]CE TO THE ASSESSED TAXES [illegible]WAL OF SURCHARGES.

[illegible]n in the Metropolis [illegible]ners, brok[illegible]

payment of these taxes at the present time. Unquestionably, the proceedings we speak of may give the government some trouble; but passive resistance, in order to be effectual, must be very general; and we perceive no ground for believing that tax-payers generally will unite in this virtual opposition to the law. But then, the Government must take effectual means for compelling payment from the recusants, or the resistance *will* become general. It would be quite as unjust in the Executive to permit the Lambeth grocers to smuggle sugar with impunity, to the manifest detriment of their brethren in the trade residing in other parts of the town, as it would be to suffer the threatened resistance to the payment of the Assessed taxes to become effectual.

The *Globe* says, that "to imagine that any executive can be frighted out of its propriety by the senseless threats and resolutions alluded to, would be to render legislation a make-game, and authority a farce." All this sounds very fine and energetic; but it is not more than two or three weeks since we had to record the determination of Government to withdraw all the surcharges made by the district Crown surveyor upon the inhabitants of St. Paul, Covent Garden; and this week we find, the following announcement in a Bristol paper—

"An order has been received by the surveyor of this district from Government, directing in all cases where surcharges have recently been made, or where it was intended to make them, that further proceedings shall be stayed.

Now, what is a surcharge? It is an additional charge made by the tax-collector upon those individuals who have neglected to return the full number of their servants, dogs, horses, windows in their premises, &c. If correctly made, the surcharge is as fairly due as the original tax, and may be collected by the same process. The conscientious person who makes a correct return in the first instance, is not surcharged; but the less scrupulous individual, who through neglect, or with fraudulent intent, makes an untrue statement of his liabilities, is allowed, it seems, to profit by his wrong,—provided he has the good fortune to reside in Bristol, or in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden. In the language of the *Globe*, he is allowed to "render legislation a make-game, and authority a farce." It cannot be denied that some encouragement has been thus afforded by the Government to the refractory shopkeepers of Westminster, St. Pancras, and Lambeth.

We do not mean to volunteer any thing so Quixotic and desparate as the championship of the Assessed Taxes. The public feeling against them is, and on many accounts justly, so strong, that their continuance must be deemed highly impolitic. But then, the duties on corn, on sugar, coffee, and soap, are injurious to the public weal in a great variety of ways, and their repeal or commutation would be productive of at least as much substantial relief to the industrious classes as the repeal of the duties on houses and windows: yet Government would never dream of allowing the Bristol grocers the privilege of paying only two thirds of the duty on those articles which dealers in other parts of the kingdom pay: why then should they be allowed to escape from the payment of their full quota of other taxes.

True it is, that the taxes on corn and sugar are not clamoured against so much at present as are the Assessed Taxes; but that is no reason why the former should be rigidly collected from all persons, and the latter rigidly collected from those only who pay them with submission, because they are lawful imposts. We look upon the Assessed Taxes in the same light as we look upon the Taxes on Knowledge. We consider both exceedingly impolitic; but as long as they are collected from *any*, we call upon the Government to collect them fairly and in full from *all* who are liable to them and not unable to pay. This is but common justice; which every Government is bound to render to its subjects, and which it must render unless it would drive them into a state of open resistance to established authority. *Spectator, Oct.* 5.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

COURIER—We have promised to forbear making any comments on the circumstances connected with the melancholy loss of the Earl Wemyss, Leith smack, till the whole investigation is completed. As far as that investigation may implicate the character of individuals, and render them liable to a criminal prosecution, we shall adhere to the promise; but we cannot even now forbear adverting to one of the facts brought to light, which illustrates in a striking manner that inordinate affection for wealth which is now our greatest plague. Nine-tenths, or perhaps nineteen-twentieths, of all the crimes committed in Great Britain, from the cruelties in our factories to the forgeries in London, have their origin in the national creed. The whole people are essentially worshippers of Mammon, and that worship absorbs almost every other. We do not, on the whole, and on comparing this with the dominant passions of mankind in former times, condemn this worship so vehemently as some of our contemporaries; but it is now unquestionably, the fruitful source of manif[illegible] evils. It is that one prevailing vice which r[illegible] to be repressed in every class of society[illegible] at it under a general aspect, we s[illegible] it seems, in a great measure[illegible] desrined good purpo[illegible] world and [illegible] caused th[illegible] feudal [illegible] swor[illegible] e[illegible]

are indebted for most of the conveniences they enjoy, we advert to the evidence already given in the case of the Earl of Wemyss, only to supply an illustration of the baneful manner in which this diseased desire in the middle and respectable classes now operates. This is part of the evidence.

"Mr. Gooch, one of the passengers, had seen Mr. Macnaughten, the agent, and had a conversation with him upon the subject of the loss of lives on board. On Mr. Gooch observing, what a dreadful sacrifice of life there had been, Macnaughten replied, 'You seem to lay great stress upon that (meaning the loss of lives) but it is nothing to be compared to the loss which the owners have sustained.' Mr. Hamilton, who was present, called Mr. Macnaughten 'an inanimate lump of iron.'"

Mr. Macnaughten is undoubtedly one of the decent middle classes, who would not pick a pocket or be absent from church for any consideration; and yet Mr. Macnaughten coolly treats, as of no importance, the loss of several lives, as compared to the loss of a little property. Now the feeling of life being of less value than property, which is here so broadly expressed, and is thus felt to be so offensive, pervades society, and has stamped its own spirit on all our laws. The preservation and protection of property have always, by them, been considered of almost infinite importance; and hence death has been dealt out by the Legislature for the protection of property with a most unsparing hand. The consequence is now severely felt by society. We are overrun with plunderers, swindlers, and thieves. The law, we are inclined to think, by making the preservation of property so preeminently important, begets that avarice, the effects of which its punishments cannot afterwards repress. To get the better of the national malady, we must not add to the severity of the law; we must go to its source. The public sentiment must be reformed. We even doubt if the judicious scheme of inspection in our factories, lately ordered by the Legislature, will put an entire end to the cruelties practised in them; but if by beginning to economize in high places, and there to set an example of a simple style of living, the thirst of wealth, the desire to make a figure by a profuse expenditure, can be checked, we shall extirpate the cause which makes the owners and overseers of factories cruel. To reform the public sentiment, we are not aware of any better method than holding up in all their native deformity such gross violation of all proper feelings as is exhibited in the language ascribed to Mr. Macnaughten. —*Spectator, Oct.* 5.

THE GREY'S MONOPOLY.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—We have never justified the partiality of Lord Grey for his own family in the bestowal of his patronage; but we admire the political sentimentality of the Tories, who find it convenient to comment on this occasional blot in the reputation of the present Ministry. The Tories notoriously trafficked in corruption, and maintained every sinecure aud superfluous office which could provide for the Aristocracy. The Peel family for instance, the Beresfords, the Somersets, the Manners family, the Lowthers, the Grenvilles, the Buckinghams, &c. &c. have made a tolerable profit of power. The partisans of these Conservatives of places, pensions, and sinecures, nevertheless, are particularly active in denouncing the nepotism of the Premier. But there is a wide distinction between the two parties. Lord Grey has honestly cut down the lavish cost and profligate expenditure of the Government, and we do not doubt will promote further economy and reduction of taxation. However we may regret that in some instances he has partially promoted his own immediate connexions, such a natural favouritism cannot cancel the everlasting obligations of the nation to his patriotic Administration. He has maintained no useless places for the object of family provision. The Tories, moreover, artfully exaggerate and magnify his favouritism. The Bishop of Hereford, for example, including his Prebendal stall, barely averages an income of 4,000*l.*, the minimum provided by the recent act for an Irish Bishop, whose expenses are far inferior to those of an English Prelate. Again, Sir H. Grey is *not* appointed Comptroller of the Irish Household, as they say; and the Tories have swollen the salary of that office from the real sum of 400*l.* per annum to the quadruple amount of 2,000*l.* Further, Sir H. Grey will lose 1,200 per annum by the recommendation of the Military Committee. We do not doubt, however, that these falsehoods will be speedily supplied by new inventions. The manufacturers of such party calumnies are well aware that all who read them do not see the contradiction. When the Conservative party has done as much for the nation as the Ministry of Lord Grey, then they may more ingenuously and honestly reflect on the preferment of personal connexion[illegible] has brought forward m[illegible] more persons on the[illegible] In some in[illegible] the Co[illegible] Gove[illegible] p[illegible]

immediate kindred. The Beresford family, after administering the affairs of Ireland—as in fact, that family did—for nearly half a century; may be chargeable with having provided for less than half a dozen of their number; for, we presume, no one will ascribe the success in life of the gallant Marshal to family influence, or to any other cause than personal desert. What has been obtained by the Somerset (Beaufort) family during fifty years, may, we believe, be comprised in one Colonial governorship, and perhaps an appointment as *aide-de-Camp*. With the gains of the Manners family w[illegible] wholly unacquainted. Lord Manners certainly [illegible] Chancellor of Ireland; but he brought to that office higher personal claims, in his legal character, than either Mr. Ponsonby, who preceded, or Lord Plunkett, who has followed him. As well charge the election of the noble lord's nephew, Sir Charles Manners Sutton, to the chair of the House of Commons, under the head of family patronage, as charge the appointment of the Irish Chancellor of 1807. The Lowthers have, we believe, in the course of the last century, possessed two subordinate offices for about two or three years; the whole amount of salary derived from which certainly never equalled one tenth of what Lord Lonsdale spontaneously gave the public in hard money, and would not equal the one-hundredth part of it if the noble Lord had allowed the money to accumulate at interest for his own profit. Lord Grenville, a Whig Prime Mininter, acting in the spirit of his party, secured to himself a valuable sinecure; but what have the Buckinghams, as distinguished from Lord Grenville, obtained? What has the Duke of Buckingham from the public? What has the hope of that family, and the hope and pride of his country, the Marquis of Chandos, ever had? It is true that excellent Whig, Lord Nugent, has got a place: but he got it from Lord Grey; and the prize, theretore, cannot be very justly assigned to family influence, seeing the relation in which the Buckingham family stand to the voracious Premier. This splitting of the Grenville and Buckingham families, for the sake of imputing Lord Grenville's Whig gains, a second time to his Conservative kinsman, is a whimsical illustration of the poverty of the *Morning Chronicle's* case. Like the nightcap of Goldsmith's garratteer poet, Lord Grenville's place is thus compelled to pay "a double debt." And after that is said or done, what case has the *Morning Chronicle* made? It has shown that all the great Conservative families have, during fifty years, absorbed rather less of office (excluding, of course, the efficient offices which the heads of them must have held, or they could not be Ministers) than has been gorged by the single family of Grey in *less than three years*. This, however, does not altogether close the account. The *Morning Chronicle* has omitted to allude to the great Conservative Ministers and families that have taken nothing. What has the Duke of Wellington taken in right of his Premiership? What has the Duke of Newcatle taken in consideration of twenty-five years' undeviating support of Conservative principles? But we might run through nearly the whole calendar of Conservative leaders with the same question: and the result would be, that the Conservative nobility have, in general, taken as little as Lord Grey has omitted to take, having the power to snatch at it.—*Spectator, October* 12.

BIOGR[illegible]PHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY.*

(From the Athenæum.)

[We have been favoured with this Sketch by Mr. Sandford Arnot, who was in habits of daily communication with the Rajah for years, both in India and in this country; and acted as his private secretary since his arrival in Europe as Envoy from the King of Delhi. The first part is a letter from the Rajah himself.]

My Dear Friend,—In conformity with the wish you have frequently expressed, that I should give you an outline of my life, I have now the pleasure to send you the following very brief sketch.

My ancestors were Brahmins of a high order, and from time immemorial were devoted to the religious duties of their race, down to my fifth pro[illegible] who about 140 years ago gave up [illegible] worldly pursuits and aggran[illegible] ants ever since have follow[illegible] cording to the usual fat[illegible] success, sometimes rising[illegible] failing; sometimes rich a[illegible] times exulting in success, so[illegible] disappointment. But my [illegible] of the sacerdotal order by [illegible] birth, and of a family th[illegible] rank in that profession, [illegible] uniformly adhered to[illegible] and devotion, preferri[illegible] to the excitement o[illegible] of worldly grandeur.

In conformity wit[illegible] and the wish of my[illegible] Arabic language[illegible] dispensable t[illegible]

ed that their rule, though a foreign yoke, would lead most speedily and surely to the amelioration of the native inhabitants. I enjoyed the confidence of several of them even in their public capacity. My continued controversies with Brahmuns on the subject of their idolatry and superstition, and by interference with their custom of burning widows, and other pernicious practices, revived and increased their animosity against me with renewed force; and, through their influence with my family, my father was again obliged to withdraw his countenance openly, though his limited pecuniary support was still continued to me.

After my father's death I opposed the advocates of idolatry with still greater boldness; availing myself of the art of printing, now established in India I published various works and pamphlets against their errors in the native and foreign language.—This raised such a feeling against me, that I was at last deserted by every person, except two or three Scotch friends, to whom, and the nation to which they belong, I always feel grateful. The ground which I took in my controversies was not that of opposition to Brahmanism, but to a perversion of it; and I endeavoured to show that the idolatry of the Brahmans was contrary to the practice of their ancestors, and the spirit of the ancient books and authorities, which they pretended to revere and obey.—Notwithstanding the violence of the opposition and resistance to my opinions, several highly respectable persons, both among my relations and others, began to adopt the same views.

I had a strong wish to visit Europe, and obtain personal observation a more thorough information of the manners, customs, religion, and politics of its inhabitants. I refrained, however, from carrying my intention into effect until my friends, who coincided in my sentiments, should be increased in number and strength. My expectations having at length been realized, in November, 1830, I embarked for England, as the discussion of the East India Company's Charter was expected to come on, by which the treatment of the natives of India and its future government would be determined for many years to come; and an appeal to the King in Council against the abolition of the practice of burning Hindu widows was to be heard before the Privy Council; and his Majesty the Emperor of Delhi had likewise commissioned me to bring before the authorities in England certain encroachments on his rights by the East India Company. I according arrived in England in April 1831.

I hope you will excuse the brevity of this sketch, as I have no leisure at present to enter into particulars; and I remain, &c.

RAMMOHUN ROY.

The Rajah gave this brief sketch of his life shortly before he proceeded to France in the autumn of last year (1832). And it may serve to give the public a general idea of his history, until a complete account of his life, character, and opinions, be compiled from the memoranda he has left behind him, his published works, and the recollections of his friends. But a few particulars in illustration of the above sketch, by one who was for years in habits of daily confidential communication with him, both before and since his arrival in England, may gratify the rational curiosity of the public, regarding this eminent and truly remarkable man.

His early renunciation of the superstition of his forefathers, having, as he intimates, injured his worldly circumstances, for he was actually disinherited on that ground, he attached himself to official employment under the British government. He was Dewan, or Head Native Revenue officer of the district of Rungpoor; and to the practical experience and knowledge of public business he acquired in that office, the public are indebted for most of the valuable information he has afforded to the British government for the amelioration of his country by the introduction of an improved Revenue and Judicial System in India.

The death of relations having enabled the Rajah to retire from active life, he settled in Calcutta, and devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. Sanscrit and Arabic learning he had studied deeply in his youth, and was profoundly versed in its metaphysical subtleties; Persian, the court language of the East, he knew as his mother tongue; he had read and tasted the beauties of its poets, and often recited with enthusiasm the mystic strains of Hafiz, and the fine moral maxims of Sadi. When the writer knew him in India, he was engaged in publishing a weekly journal in Persian, which he carried on for some years, until discouraged by the laws made against the press in 1823; a measure against which he took a more decided part than, perhaps, he ever took in political [illegible] either before or since. For though liberal, and his love of freedom all his life under a govern- despotic, he was too deeply to have fortitude to join in extreme cases, when overcome by his sense of [illegible] was then chiefly directed to [illegible]ts and activity were display- [illegible]e had long ago rejected the [illegible]humans, and exposed the pre- [illegible]med; and defied their [illegible]ersy. After long and [illegible] the conclusion, that [illegible]he doctrine of pure [illegible]structors, the Rev. [illegible]ning, and piety, [illegible]him, came to [illegible]een a Baptist [illegible]er. Thence- [illegible]o the views [illegible]ind were [illegible]he unity [illegible] at his [illegible]bout [illegible]ol- [illegible]

on the ministration of the Rev. Dr. A. H. Kenney, of St. Olave's, Southwark, which he called his church. His mind was too expanded to be capable of being confined within the strait waistcoat of any sect.

His political principles were of the most liberal cast; but partly from policy, that they might not interfere with his more important views of utility as a religious reformer, and partly from a cause already glanced at—the nature of the government—his political writings in India were comparatively few. His able tracts against widow-burning were, indeed, exceedingly valuable before the abolition, to which he mainly contributed, of that inhuman practice.

In regard to his literary attainments, he was acquainted more or less with ten languages: Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Bengali, English, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French. The two first he knew critically, as a scholar; the third, fourth, fifth and sixt he spoke and wrote fluently; in the eighth, perhaps, his studies or reading did not extend much beyond the originals of the Christian Scriptures; and in the latter two his knowledge was apparently more limited; though, to show his unwearied industry, it may be noticed that he had seriously resumed the study of French in the present year. He has published works in Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengali, and English; his most useful labour in regard to the first, is his translation of the Veds; and his vernacular tongue the Bengali, owes to him a well written Grammar, in the English language.

As a social being, few possessed qualities more calculated to inspire respect and love. He was affable in his manners, cheerful and instructive in conversation, equally ready to receive or to communicate knowledge, and scrupulously attentive to the rules of society. Perhaps he rather carried politeness to a fault, and often sacrificed to etiquette both utility and personal comfort. His acquaintance being eagerly courted in Europe, he was oppressed from the moment of his landing in England, with visitors of all ranks and classes; and often by two or three invitations to parties for every day in the week. He with difficulty stole a few hours a day for business; even the Sabbath brought him no rest; for, to please all parties, he had often to attend church two or three times, even when labouring under indisposition. In short, he wanted the courage to say "No;" and this, it is to be feared, contributed to shorten his days. His health had been long declining, from over exertion, although it was excellent in part of the year 1831 and 1832. Since his return from France, in January 1833, both body and mind seemed losing their tone and vigour. He was first confined to his bed on the 17th ultimo, and never rose again from that to the 26th. when he died. For the last two or three days he appeared to have lost almost all consciousness and power of speech, and only expressed thanks for the services rendered him.

There were three maxims in politics, in ethics, and in religion, which he often repeated; with these I shall sum up this brief sketch of his life and character. The first he expressed in an Arabic sentence, *Insán abid ul ihsán*: "Man is the slave of benefits." The second, a couplet from the Anwari Soheili, which will be found in many a fair lady's album. "The enjoyment of the two worlds (this and the next) rests on these two points: kindness to friends; civility to enemies." And the third, from the philosophic Sadi—which he often repeated, and often expressed a wish to have inscribed on his tomb:—

THE TRUE WAY OF SERVING GOD IS TO DO GOOD TO MAN.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.*

BY SYLVANUS SWANQUILL, ESQ.

THE FIRST SEPTEMBER!—Oh, for the harp of an Ossian worthily to celebrate thy charms! Oh, for the one string (the fourth) of a Paganini rightly to modulate thy praises! Ods flints and triggers—if we may swear such an old-fashioned oath—what associations are conjured up in a man's breast at the mention of thy name! How distinct sound the double crack of his Manton, and the wing-whirr of the brown covey, in his mind's ear, Horatio! How brightly lies the landscape under his eye—how bland is the breath of morning in his nostrils—how joyous the bounding of his brave dogs—how light, how glad, how *grateful* his own heart!

September! what a glorious month it is! Cornfields are yet waving in golden undulations over the hill-sides, or standing in tent-like rows along the plain. Sickles are yet plying among the brown ears; gleaners are yet stooping amid the bright sheaves; waggons are "groaning" under the weight of an abundant harvest, and, as they swing through the half-yard-deep ruts in the narrow lanes, hang "samples" of the golden grain on the unclipt hedges, for the little birds to banquet on when they are gone. In September, however, if the season has been favourable, the crops are for the most part got in; the country, in general, is crisp with stubble; Irishmen are seen returning shoeless and stockingless to Green Erin—home *is* home, after all. Harvest hymns are being sung in parish churches; and farmers are grumbling at Providence, and the corn-laws, and the assessed taxes, and are certain there never *were* such times. But, pshaw! what have we to do with politics on the First of September? The very Senate itself is silent now, and nature seems to be enjoying a universal holyday. The country is full of life and beauty: everything is consummated. The flowers of spring, those beautiful promises, have ripened into golden fruit; the poor man's orchard is an Aladdin's garden, and every schoolboy is an Aladdin. Apples, pears, plums apricots! What temptations are hanging about in every direction! That lad must have more than his share of honesty who can resist them all. Eve and Atalanta were overcome with a golden pippin; what wonder then that little Tommy, or Jackey, or Billy should be unable to resist the combined influences of russet and codling, of *cœur-pendu*, and Waking-pipin, and Ribstone-pippin, and Keswick codling, and northern-greening, and pearmain, and nonsuch, and Hawthornden, and those rascals surnamed peach!—Sweet or sour; but why do I say sour? They are sweet to them; the very crab of the hedgerow hath its admirers on the "lower forms," and many is the *hatful* that will be eaten between this and the next number of the "New Monthly Magazine." [illegible] the pears! the magnificent bell-pears! [illegible] along the branches like so many Great [illegible] Lincoln: the bergamot, the luscious [illegible]onelle, the mouth-melting swan-egg, [illegible]ble Tet'nall! The plums! red, yellow, [illegible]le skins of nectar, so full of cool, ripe, [illegible]h! it makes one's mouth water to [illegible]nd then—(we say nothing of peach, [illegible] because they are not, or rarely, [illegible] little school friend)—then the [illegible]re growing in the dark woods; [illegible]rows. Nuts! who has not [illegible] nutting days, when he sal- [illegible]t to procure, "by hook or [illegible]te morsels, heedless of [illegible], to use an Atticism, [illegible] Sabbath *coming in the* [illegible]e such little acci-

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keepers and indigestions, and blind to the murderous announcement that "steel traps and spring guns are actually set on these premises." Oh! many's the Thursday and Saturday afternoon that I have spent over head and ears in the brown hazel-bushes; and many's the race I have run with velveteen-jacketed keeper, on emerging into day, with pockets, hat, and handkerchief *stodgefull* of brown-shellers. What luxury, to grasp the ripe clusters, scarcely distinguishable from the rough leaves among which they grew! What emulation about the bunches of fives, and sixes, and sevens! and with what joy we pocketed the same, earwigs and all, inly trembling lest a luckier boy should find a larger cluster! Then how we went cracking all the way home, for we were too busy to enjoy any part of our treasure in the wood! Crack, crack, crack! I wonder we did not break every tooth in our head! And what games of *cob-nut* ensued when we again arrived at school, to the very considerable neglect of Bonnycastle and *Cæsar de Be lo Gallico*.

September! a bright month is September. How magnificent are the sunsets and the moonlights! The air is now so clear that you can count every tree upon the horizon, and every sundown is a picture by Claude, in "his best manner." How full is the landscape of leaf and blossom! No winter sign yet—all is the brightness of life. Not but that some Job's comforter (the damned-goodnatured friend that points out to you your first grey hair) will be able to discover some fading leaf or withered bough, some jaundiced chestnut or fading birch; but, spite of the monster, all is brightness and beauty. June itself is not more full of foliage, nay, not *so* full; for the young shoots that were put forth at midsummer by the oak and his comrades are now fully expanded, their hues of light-green and crimson having sobered down into the general tint.* Song-birds are newly waking their voices in the woods. Our old friend cockrobin is chirruping up for joy that the dog-days are at an end, and his breast is brighter and redder than ever. The favourite warblers of spring are again trying over their chromatics and diatonics; and débutantes—young thrushes and blackbirds, *cum multes aliis*—are heard in every bush. Flowers are still lying along the banksides, of which our well-beloved harebell is the chief in beauty. The furze is bright with yellow blossoms—when is it not, I should like to know? and the thistle makes a fine show, with its white and crimson tufts. Clusters of yellow, star-like flowers, with orange centres, whose name we do not know, (we really must look over our botany,) are growing in every field and hedgeside; and other, smaller gold flowers and lying like spangles under our feet. The foxglove, glorious creature! is seen here and there, in the shady dingle, or on the cold side of the hedge, but no longer blowing with the vigour and beauty of its midsummer brethren. Woodbines are yet twining their flowery fingers among the hawthorn leaves, and the wild convolvulus is being smothered with dust on every road side.

Overhead ripe berries hang in juicy clusters: elderberries, blackberries, hips and haws, and the beautiful bunches of the mountain ash. Old women in scarlet cloaks, with hooked sticks and wicker baskets are seen trudging up hill and down dale, wherever an elder tree is to be met with; and the cottager's wife sends for the annual cargo of coarse sugar to make her gudeman a keg of sweet wine. Now farm-houses are invisible; you can see nothing in that direction but massive ricks of hay and corn, with straw weathercocks a-top, or now and then, perhaps a cluster of ancient chimneys peeping over their roofs. Flocks of geese, and turkeys, and pigeons, and guinea-fowls are met with in the fields, picking up the corn that has been scattered by the harvesters; and, every market day, chubby dairymaids are seen trudging to town the fattest of them for sale.

Now the hop countries are in complete turmoil: every man, woman, and child seems to be engaged in the gathering—a happy, sunny scene as one would wish to see on a September day. The merry groups of children, laughing among the bright foliage, and twining the green tendrils round their innocent brows; the men and women—pshaw! nymphs and swains, we mean—plucking the pleasant-smelling flowers from their stems, and cracking their jokes, and casting sheeps'-eyes and hop-flowers at one another in amorous frolic; the bright-faced boys, bearing away the lofty plants—stems, leaves, flowers, and all—to where their seniors are picking and sorting them for the service of glorious Sir John Barleycorn, Bart.; these altogether form a picture of pleasure and plenty that no age or country can surpass. In the orchard counties, tod, perry, and cider, are flowing from the juicy presses; very nice liquors to those who like them; but, for our part, Burton against Worcestershire all the world over.

Now London is a desert, so to say, and the *legitimates* open to empty benches. Now young ladies and gentlemen throng to the sea-coast and gaze upon the ocean, exclaiming, "There is a rapture in the lonely shore," &c. &c. (*vide* any young lady's album *passim*). Now the Cockney, telling over the gains of the season, resolves on a voyage and a continental tour, and embarks with Mrs. Smith and the Messrs. and the Misses Smith, at the St Katherine's Docks, incontinently. Now Parliament breaks up, and Parliamentary reporters attend union meetings and county assizes. Now "patent percussion guns," "unrivalled pointers," "pedometers for the waistcoat pocket," anti-corrosive powder," "chemically-prepared wadding," "gambroon shooting jackets of an entirely new cut," and "waterproof hats on a new principle," are advertised in all the newspapers. Now Mr. Robins is instructed to offer to public competition divers "eligible country residences," "elegant Gothic villas," "charming rustic retreats, with right of sporting," &c.; all of course "claiming to approach Fairy Land."

Now wasps are very annoying in fruit gardens and confectioners' shops; and you cannot take hold of a nice ripe plum, or green gage, without getteng into a squabble with some of these impertinent gentry. Think yourself well off if you don't get one of them into your mouth before you are aware of it. Now barrels of oysters and haunches of venison pass from friend, and from landlord to tenant, and from honourable member to worthy and independent electors; and boxes of grouse come in from the moors *rather* the worse for the journey. Now sons and heirs are invited to parks, and places, and castles, and halls, and manor-houses; where beautiful, and elegant, and accomplished young ladies sing, and draw, and knit blue and white purses, and play at billiards "a little;" and a system of manœuvring ensues, in which the one party is desirous of carrying flirtation as far as it will go *without matrimony*—the other of extending it to such a length that nothing less than a parson or a brother can settle the business. The younger branches, meanwhile, are content to take their station at Bath or Cheltenham, patiently waiting for a god-send, in the shape of a rich citizen's daughter or merchants widow. But we are getting scandulous: let us haste back to the country.

To the sportsman September has much to offer;

* A striking feature in July and August is the pu[illegible] forth of young shoots by the timber and other tre[illegible] oak is most conspicuous at this time, from the [illegible] trast afforded by the old and new leaves: [illegible] very dark green, these of a light-green. [illegible] younger trees are the most prolific of the.

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his year may be s[illegible] ter, courser, fish[illegible] you—for Septem[illegible]

THE HUNTER.—[illegible] covers, rattling [illegible] old hounds and b[illegible] ly the old fello[illegible] Burster, Mentor, [illegible] and Co.—resume [illegible] and furze, and hov[illegible] their example and [illegible] *lio*! pugs's in the [illegible] young, men and ho[illegible] the wood, up the hi[illegible] we can say "Jack R[illegible]

THE COURSER.—No[illegible] hill; and his "long [illegible] furze blossoms. Poo[illegible] harriers, and beagles, [illegible] day, and poachers, [illegible] *Halloo! halloo!* awa[illegible] gorse; and Lily and [illegible] lightning, are *zigzag* i[illegible] and Phan' loses groun[illegible] again, and Lily is a co[illegible] they are together; on[illegible] right angle. Lily strains [illegible] fore she reaches the plan[illegible] through the paling—Lily le[illegible] now? and Echo, down in [illegible] swers "Where?" Has Li[illegible] puss escaped? Who shall te[illegible] self, for there she comes—yon[illegible] over the pale, like a spirit—po[illegible] no hare, and no stain upon her[illegible] here, here,—you have done yo[illegible] but remember, there's many a [illegible] and the lip!

THE FISHER.—September is [illegible] The hot weather of July and Au[illegible] reverse of favourable to his spo[illegible] not run with his choicest baits; [illegible] ling rise at his cunningest flies. [illegible] and his spring duns (the sweet[illegible] cular) come into play again; [illegible] at his back as he trudges homewa[illegible] willingly tearing himself from th[illegible] side. A delightful sport is fishing! [illegible] lackadaisical float and punt work[illegible] obliged to sit hour after hour, like a [illegible] waiting to pounce upon your prey; b[illegible] along a singing trout-stream, where [illegible] full of incident, and every nook bri[illegible] where a man is a naturalist, and a sp[illegible] painter, and a poet, and a philosopher, [illegible] in spite of himself. *Plash!*—a fo[illegible] rising behind that grey stone. Light[illegible] floats our line in the air—softly falls [illegible] upon the wave—*snap!*—he has it—ay, [illegible] him too—fast, fast as fate on our trusty [illegible] Down stream we go, with master trouty i[illegible] up, my old boy—steady over the weeds [illegible] gins to reel, and to show his sides of silv[illegible] Now for the landing-net, boy; here he come[illegible] well under him—gently—soh—out with hi[illegible] fine fellow he is as ever gobbled up greend[illegible] May morning. What colours—silver, and [illegible] purple, and rubies plentifully sprinkled over[illegible] a fine hump back! and what a beautiful, [illegible] bred-looking head! By Jove, he is a fine [illegible] and if we could but catch another such, to m[illegible] the *sixteen brace!*

THE SHOOTER.—Happy he on the First of S[illegible] ber! 'Tis true there has been shooting before [illegible] but it is not every one that can afford, or tha[illegible] awhile to go to the moors. It is only the first of [illegible] tember that makes it general. Now the yeoma[illegible] well as the squire, now the real as well as the gen[illegible] man farmer, can take the field. Shooting *is* shoot[illegible] now. There is as much gunpowder expended on t[illegible] one day as would serve to blow a Miguelite fleet ou[illegible] of the water. Great is the note of preparation through[illegible] out the land during the latter days of August. [illegible] guns are newly furnished; our shot-belt is freed fro[illegible] the summer's dust; and our pointers and setters, tha[illegible] have been idling about like halfpay officers these si[illegible] months, are suddenly become of especial importance. There has been much discussion on the relative merits of setter and pointer, and many ingenious objections have been raised against both. For my part I have a decided predilection—prejudice, may be—in favour of the setter; not because he beats, stands, or backs better than the other, but *because he looks the most good tempered.* There is a sweetness of disposition about the face of the setter that is very heart-winning, to my mind; and—it may be fancy—but it has always seemed to me that this physiognomy was borne out by the character of the dog. The pointer has a sterner look; he is certainly of a more serious turn; and, I think, neither so amiable nor so faithful as the setter. However, I may be wrong; and if so, I beg the pointer's pardon. But this he must confess, the setter has the advantage of him in beauty. Yes, our favourite certainly *is* the handsomer; those flowing locks—those flossy ears—that feathery tail—mister pointer cannot come up to him in any of these; and last, not least, the beauty and variety of his colours! There is my own sweet pet, Ponto, spotted "like the pard;" there is not a stain upon his sides that should not be there, nor could you add one blot of gold or jet to improve the balance of light and shade. He is a perfect beauty—and so amiable—and such a finder!

Come, Ponto, my old boy, don't you know it's the first of September? Ay, that you do, as well as any dog in the nation. And Carlo—where's Carlo? Oh! there the rascal is, wagging his tail, and whining and looking out at the hall door, as much as to say, "Come, it's time to be off, the day is breaking, and the coveys are waiting to be killed." Away, then, we go. How refreshing is the morning air—as sweet and exhilarating as a draught of champagne! Lord what one *does* lose by lying snoring in bed of a morning! We'll never do so again—so we believe at this moment. Aurora and we will henceforth be sworn friends—chums, cronies, inseparables; we will write a sonnet to Phœbus and an ode to Lucifer forthwith; the lark, that sings "i' the plighted clouds," shall sing no more unheard by us. Pillow, and couch, and blanket, and counterpane, we will no longer yield to your feathery fascinations.

We are upon the hill—what a glorious sight! the wood is on our right, alive with pheasants; we shall be after 'em this day month, we promise 'em. Pasture, and stubble, and standing corn lie under us down, down, through every shade of green and to the meadows yonder, where the [illegible] smoothly and brightly through its [illegible] Beautiful is that river—our [illegible] its way through mead[illegible] deed, and spreading [illegible] stretches its [illegible] surface—two [illegible] and [illegible]

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tory squib, just to
l then—*Whush!*
you devil, where
ite—that I should
your years. Mind
d madcap. There,
arlo, dashing over
race of emperors.
ther behind the
it seems. Hush!
d! How beautiful
otion; they are fix-
y had been plunged
ey are lying close un-
er. We advance—the
o the air—bang goes
ails over our head.
devil! is this we that
g as easily as an alder-
could snuff a farthing
2. And have we really
so much as a feather
owder and shot? Car-
on you; but, confound
was no fault of mine;
e shot—these infernal
nosphere—the awkward
ning, every thing, in short,
r mind, we'll have 'em yet;
piece, the turnips yonder,
is I am! I can hardly hold
by Jove, I've put the shot
hat *can* be the reason? Sure-
-water I drank last night; and
I took at breakfast this morn-
enough to drown a tadpole.
t's a good one, however. Syl-
nire, of Swanquill Hall, in the
ed with nerves—shaking like a
ind! Nonsense! Ponto, get
so like a fool. Carlo, come in
a passion, if you regard those
yours. War' fence, both of you!
Now, come, along and mind
y on!

dogs have stood to the birds again,
our equanimity, and advance with
f assurance. All is silent, save the
among the turnip-tops: but there
e of eyes going on amongst the va-
birds, not a little frightened at the
last cannonading, turn their timo-
s the two ogres, Ponto and Carlo.
o return the compliment in a fixed
ey would fascinate the whole covey.
le, are keeping a good look out to lee-
o take signal vengeance on the birds
haps. Once again the air is turbid under
the whole covey rises together, father,
uke,—*bang!*—there goes the son and heir,
ls, leaving some half-dozen of his feathers
e breeze—*bang again!*—there goes ano-
ther himself,—the covey divides,—Carlo
o become *couchant proper*, as they say at
lds' Office,—the smoking barrels are loaded
v death,—a word, nay a song, gives life to
d Carlo, and away we go; over hedge and
ough stubble and fallow, to renew the dread
against the trembling fugitives.

when at mid-day we find ourselves miles a-
m home, and melting under a hot sun, how
e the invitation of the honest farmer on the hill
lk in and have a crust of bread and cheese!"
rmands and gluttons, you, disciples of Kitchen-
nd deihors of Ude, would ye know where the
tiest morsel in creation is to be tasted, and when?
s in farmer Stubble's little parlour at the Hill
nge, after a hard day's shooting in September. Try
, and you will no longer need your vile zests and
bolical dinner-draughts; you will then know that
ere is indeed no sauce like hunger, no viand like
nest bread and cheese. Ponto and Carlo are popped
o the stable, and left to revel in a paradise of hay and
aw. We make an apology for our dirty shoes, which
e in a terrible plight to be sure, but the worthy
Cincinatus "won't hear a word about it," and begs
we'll make ourselves quite at home.

"Come, Sir, come in: never mind scraping your shoes; you find us quite in the rough; but we can't be always neat in a farm-house."

"My dear Sir, you are neatness itself." And, sooth to say, you might tie your cravat in any one of those bright black quarries that pave the hall floor. What a glorious sight that hall is! roofed with beef and pannelled with bacon. You might almost fancy friend Stubble was going to victual the navy. And what a fire-place! those hobs were surely made for Gog and Magog when they spent their Christmas in the country; and those great globes of polished steel, big enough and bright enough to serve for mirrors,—what nice places to warm one's hands upon on a cold winter's evening! A long oaken table, on twisted legs, occupies one entire side of this spacious room, under the old bay window; and there, as in the olden times, the worthy yeoman and his dame take their dinner, in the midst of their domestics and dependents. We would fain stop in this pleasant apartment, and have our luncheon on the old oaken board; but our host won't hear of it, and drags us, *nolens volens*, into the little parlour aforesaid. He is sorry to say that his wife is not at home, (a circumstance which, looking at our shoes, we have no great reason to lament,) and regrets that he cannot get at the wine-cellar. But he knows we are fond of ale, and flatters that he can give us as good a glass as here and there one

"No doubt of it, Mr. Stubble; your tap is celebrated far and near. A glass of good ale for me before all the wine in the universe."

"Well, that's what I say. I'm no great drinker, it's true, (Stubble can take his two bottles at rent-day without 'turning a hair,') but I *do* like a glass of good ale, *that* I must say. Nothing relishes like it, to my mind; and as I said before—but good wine needs no bush, as the saying is,—and no more doesn't good ale; so excuse me a minute or two, and if I don't give you as prime a glass as ever you put your lips to, my name an't John Stubble, that's all."

"No doubt of it, Mr. Stubble; no doubt of it."

"You'll excuse my leaving you alone a few minutes Mr. Swanquill——"

"My dear Sir——"

"For, you see, we've lost our old servant, poor Nanny——"

"Pray don't mention——"

new ones an't to be trusted no farther than
m——"

Mr. Stubble."

lagues,—leave the cock run-

horrid nuisances!"

'Derby Mercury," in fact,—where's the use of making a mystery about nothing? A glance over "The Penny" is enough:—"The ruins of Palmyra—South American beetle—section of a seventy-four—a flea magnified." Very wonderful and only puzzled to know how they can get it up for the money. There,—now for the news:—"Derby Mercury—*um, um!*—Rowland's Kalydor—Doctor Lignum's antiscorbutic drops—mineral succedaneum—county meeting—genuine teas—Daffy's Elixir—new coach to Matlock—*turn over*—House of Lords—*um, um!*—Lord Ellenborough rose—*um!*—Earl Grey replied—majority for ministers—*um, um!*—House of Commons—Mr. O'Connell—honourable member—withdraw motion—late in the session—poor Ireland—bloody usurpers—hell-fire—ten thousand devils—repeal—purgatory—limbo—Mr. Hume—second the motion—house and window-tax—ten thousand pounds—fifty-two and a fraction—eight million four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four—national debt—sinecure places—tottle of the whole—honourable member—name unknown—inaudible in the gallery—Mr. Cobbett—humbug—genteel blackguards—look at America—glory—liberty—slavery—my son William—*um, um!*—latest intelligence—Donna Maria—surrender of Lisbon—consols 89—" why, God bless me, this paper's a month old! the horrid anomaly, an old newspaper;—pah! out upon it!

At this moment, honest farmer Stubble appears at the door, with a candle in one hand a huge flagon in the other.

"Would you like to see our cellar, Mr. Swanquill? I'm just going down, and if you would——"

"No, dear Sir; no, thank'e, not to-day; for, to tell you the truth, I'm a *little bit* tired."

"Well, some other time,—glad to see you make yourself at home,—don't be afraid of the sofa,—nothing but horsehair,—soon brush off,—must be tired, I know,—shan't be long."

And once again John Stubble disappears, leaving me to the silent contemplation of his little parlour. Nature abhors a vacuum: so so I: therefore I shall endeavour to fill up the space with a slight sketch of the room before me.

First and foremost, there's myself, recumbent upon a black sofa studded with brass nails, "elegant reeded legs," as George Robins would say, and casters. Behind me is the door, and, behind the door, a weather-glass, a bunch of seaweed a parasol, and an old bunting-whip. Over the chimney-piece is a choice collection of paintings, by ancient and a modern masters. The biggest and best of these is an elevation of a fat ox, that was bred by our worthy host himself; and obtained the silver cup which you see on the mantelshelf below, as a reward for its obesity. On either side of the ox are likenesses—so to say—of our host and his lady, taken in fifteen seconds by an itinerant profilist. Above it almost touching the ceiling, is a small smoke-dried print, but whether line or lithograph, mezzotinto or aquatinta, I cannot, at this distance, take upon me to determine. Beneath these is an old looking-glass in a mahogany frame, with divers letters and "small accounts" struck in between it and the wall. The mantelself is well furnished with *bijouterie*. In the centre, as we have already intimated, is the silver cup from the Agricultural Club. A large cowry and half a nautilus occupy the right and left sides of the plate. A cornu-ammonis and a hawk's egg lie hard by: a piece of coralline and a glass poodle adjoin these; then comes a pair of Blue-John candlest cks; then a rice-basket and a snuff-box made out of a cow's-hoof; and beyond these, at each end of the ledge, a large china figure garnished with peacock's feathers and spun-glass. In the window (which overlooks the poultry yard) are a dusty myrtle, two geraniums and an ice-plant, in pots of an unnatural complexion. An oak cupboard, full of china occupies one corner of the room and a fire-screen of worsted-work another. A bookself hangs against one of the walls, in which we discover nine volumes of the "Spectator," two of the "Penny Magazine," two of the "Racing Calender," one "Holy Bible," *ditto* "Domestic Cookery," (very much thumbed,) *ditto* "Gazetteer," *ditto* "Complete Vermin Killer," *ditto* "Moore's Vox Stellarum," and half ditto "Every Man his own Farrier;" the whole surmounted by a fox's brush, a pair of superfine spurs, and a dog-whip. Opposite to this, between the fire-place and the window——

"Sorry to keep you waiting so long, but couldn't help it; the cock wouldn't run,—something in it, I believe,—and the maid's only just done churning. Come, Caroline, bring the things. I'm sure you must be hungry."

And in comes Caroline. But *what* a Caroline! as fat as the ox over the fireplace, and as red as the flower-pots in the window. And how the wench stares! we are not more modest than another, but positively she makes us feel ready to blush. And why all these journeys backwards and forwards? A knife one time,—a plate another,—then a loaf,—then a cheese,—then a piece of hung beef,—then a cold chawl,—then a salad,—then a plate of butter,—then the mustard,—then the salt,—then the vinegar, in a hugh quart bottle,—then more knives,—then tumblers——

"My dear Mr. Stubble, I shan't eat half these things: pray don't make all this fuss with me. I assure you ——"

"Oh! not at all; no fuss at all: I wish we'd something better to offer you; pot luck, that's all. Wish you'd come yesterday,—we'd a beautiful leg of lamb;—or on Thursday, when we had the venison;—but no use crying for shed milk, you know,—so come, draw to,—or stay, I'll bring the table to the sofa. There, now help yourself, and don't spare what there is. Let me give you a glass of ale to wash the dust out of your throat: some folks say it an't well to drink fastin', but I don't think there's much in it. I always do,—never harms me;—but, thank God, I can digest an old shoe stuffed with hobnails, as the saying is. That's right, help yourself: there, taste that. Sir, your good health, and very glad to see you."

"Thank you, good Sir; thank you. By Jove, this looks rare stuff."

"Don't speak till you're dead, as the saying is. Taste it before you give your opinion."

"Your health, Mr. Stubble, and success to agriculture."

"Thank you, Sir; I'll drink that toast if I never drink another."

"By Jove, Mr. Stubble ——"

"Here's success to agriculture."

"By Jove, Mr. Stubble, this is prime stuff."

"An't it? My wife brewed it herself, and I grew the barley,—twelve bushels to the hogshead; and no running over again, I promise you. If you want a glass of good ale, Mr. Swanquill, never let 'em make any beer*; they're sure to rob Peter to pay Paul, as the saying is. But come, Sir, cut away, or else I shall say you don't like it."

"That man must be more or less than a man that could fall out with such a table. This beef, Sir, is excellent."

"Glad you like it, Sir; bred it myself, and fed it ; all grass and turnips; none of your oilcakes, and natural stuff for me. But talk of beef, I wish you'd tasted that ox over the fireplace: that was beef,—took the first prize at the Agricultural Meeting,—a hundred and ten stone, fourteen pound to the stone,—all meat and no bone,—such a beast! Seen the cup, I suppose; that's it on the mantelshelf; solid silver: wish my wife was at home, we'd have a jorum o' punch out of it. Come, Sir, you don't eat: now pray help to,—you don't drink nayther; let me fill up your glass."

"You speak ironically, Mr. Stubble?"

"Exactly so; I always say what I think: no humbug in me, Mr. Swanquill. Your health again, Sir."

Being desirous of maintaining our credibility, we shall not say how much of honest John Stubble's beef, and bread, and cheese, and Bathcoss fall under our knife and fork within the next quarter of an hour: neither shall we notify the magnums of Anno Domini that are quaffed to the most most patriotic toasts and social sentiments. Suffice it to say, there is no more shooting for us to-day; and when Mrs. Stubble comes home to tea at five o'clock, there are we, lolling at our ease on the horsehair sofa, with jug and glasses before us; and our worthy host smoking his pipe, and laying down the law like a second Lycurgus.

Mrs. Stubble is the model of a farmer's wife; the most notable woman in the county. Like the butterfly, she has two states; the one so entirely different from the other, that a person who has not seen her in both would have some difficulty in recognizing the identity. In her chrysalis state, which occupies from cockcrow till about three o'clock in the afternoon, the good lady is habited in a dark cotton gown, at eightpence a yard, a checked apron, and black worsted stockings; the whole surmounted by a cap, which is neither a day-cap nor a night-cap, but a sort of cross between both. During this period, Mrs. Stubble is in a continual bustle of hands, and feet, and eyes, and ears, and tongue, and thought; running here, hurrying there; commanding this, countermanding that; feeding the chickens, cramming the turkeys, rolling the butter, pressing the cheese, shelling the peas, paring the apples, scolding the maid, beating the cat, pickling walnuts, preserving pears, drawing the beer, kneading the dough, *et cætera, et cætera*, the particulars of which I have not power to recollect, nor time to enumerate.

But, in the afternoon, how different a person is Mrs. Stubble! The very maids perceive and acknowledge the alteration; and those who were hail-fellow-well-met with her in the morning are now *pénétrées* with deference. She is the butterfly that was the pupa—the Columbine that was the Cinderella. Her cotton gown has given place to a silk *dress*, fitted up with patent bustle, buckram sleeves, and all those other little elegancies with which the ladies know so well how to beautify nature. Her black worsted stockings have been exchanged for white cotton, or perhaps silk ones, and are tastefully criss-crossed with black silk riband at twopence a yard. A halo of lace encircles her neck, scallop over scallop, vandyke over vandyke, eyelet-hole, over eyelet-hole, wonderful to behold! Her cap,—but who shall describe that cap? Who shall attempt to picture in verbs and adjectives, nouns and participles, those towers of blond lace, those labyrinths of bobbin net, those *rouleaux* and *nœuds* of white satin or *rose de Parnasse*; those *brides* (brides, Mrs. Stubble calls them) of gauze riband, bobbing into all the tea-cups, and the gravy at supper, and furnishing Mr. Stubble with many a boisterous joke; those roses, and lilies, and major-convoluses, and ears of barley, interspersed with leaves of silver and green? Not we indeed; let Mrs. Bell's poet laureate undertake the task if he will: our pen is dumb.

A kind creature, after all, is Mrs Stubble, and we won't hear a word said against her. What tea she makes! black as Phlegelhon, and strong as aqua-fortis. It takes the breath of one like a glass of Glenlivet. and makes one's hand shake for a month after. And what cream! Cream! it an't cream: it's oyster sauce; that will never amalgamate with our Twankay;—*blob, blob*,—you can't pour it, you are obliged to *jerk* it out. Won't mix, eh? Only stir it, and you'll see;—*whirr, whirr*,—how, after a turn or two, every luscious blot melts in the foaming cordial, "making the blak one white!" Taste it now. My eyes; this *is* tea, (pardon the *lapsus*;) nevery knew what tea was till now. "Stubble, my dear fellow, this beats your ale hollow. Mrs. Stubble, upon my word, you're a phœnix."

Stubble, however, sticks to the ale; he never takes tea; considers it horrid slop, mere baby-lap, I know, only won't say so because we are drinking it. Mrs. Stubble, of course, is not proof against our praise; Takes a fancy to us, in fact; gives us the strongest tea; offers us the thinnest bits of bread and butter wishes she'd got something better; begs we'll make free, and kindly intimates that she'll show us the cheeseroom, and the dairy, and the young peafowls, and the Guinea-pigs, as soon, as ever "the things are took away."

We shall not insist on our reader's making this tour with us, as he has not partaken of Mr. Stubble's hospitality. For us there is no escape. Not a cheese but what is told over; not a milkpan but what is overhauled; not a peafowl but is made to peck in our presence; not a Guinea-pig that is suffered to lie perdue among the straw while our head is in the pen. God forgive us the unfelt ecstasies we assume for our hostess' gratification! the "beautifuls?" and charming!" and "no, reallys?" and "you don't say sos!" and "dear little things!" that we pour forth into her too, too credulous ears! But no; we are not to be forgiven; punishment follows quickly on the heels of trangression. Mrs. Stubble insists on our accepting a couple of the peafowls, and the whole litter of Guinea-pigs *to keep for her sake*.

Such was our *last* FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.—*New Monthly Mag. for Sept.*

* Midland counties the terms *ale* and *beer* are no name of *beer* is applied to a wishy-washy by pouring fresh water over the malt rnished the *ale*.

MISCELLANEA.

The Bondholders of the old Greek loans held a meeting on Thursday, at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the long-expected communication from the new Greek Government as to the liquidation of their claims. Mr. Ricardo was in the chair. A most unsatisfactory communication from Prince Soutzo, the Greek Minister at the Court of France, was read to the meeting. It held out no hopes whatever that loans in question would be recognized by the vernment of King Otho. Great dissatisfact expressed by the Bondholders, and re were passed expressive of their feelings.—*October* 12.

TALLEYRAND AND THE NETHE TION.—Since Prince Talleyrand Paris he has lost no opportunity the whole question between H would be settled in ten days terial Journals in this co falsehood by declaring th are becoming impatient the King for pursui very well for the sury hacks to i Palmerston kn

The people of Holland, and we speak it advisedly and with the most perfect confidence, are as unshaken in spirit as their Sovereign. They see with him that there is no alternative for them but an attitude of defence or slavery; and although they are heavily taxed, contentment and cheerfulness prevail among them, because they are convinced the King will not compromise the honour and safety of his dominions. If discontent were prevalent it would quickly reach the Royal ear, for on Wednesday in every week he receives any of his subjects who wish to communicate with him. They might then pour out their discontent if they wished so to do, instead of those protestations of unshaken attachment and confidence that now constantly salute his Majesty's ears. If the crafty Frenchman and his dupe, the English Foreign Secretary, had proposed terms to the Dutch of a more equivocal character, they might have had a chance of separating in opini the Monarch and his people; but with such as are offered by these *liberal* diplomatist could only expect a determination on the the King and his subjects to stand or fa ther. Lord Palmerston may be angry he cannot help it.—*Glasgow Courier. Oc*

WHALING.—While cruising upon wh ed 'Whaling Ground,' the ship is kept derate sail, which is made at sunrise a ed at sunset, so that during the night t gresses slowly under her foresail, clos topsail, storm staysail, and spanker. are kept aloft from the rising of the sun ing down of the same,' for the purpose of a look-out, two on the fore, two on the and one on the mizen top gallant head, and the royal yards being sent down. Thus all things being prepared for a sharp watch, and the men stimulated to the task by means of a bounty, which is constantly offered of four dollars for every one hundred barrels, a whale has but small chance of 'spouting,' or 'breaching,' or 'turning flukes!' within six miles of the ship in either direction, unless the cry of 'there she blows,' 'there she breaches,' 'there go flukes,' is immediately sent down on deck; the man who first sees the whale and cries out accordingly, being entitled to 4 cents. per barrel, for every barrel which is taken from the gam or school he raised. The term 'spouting' you will probably understand without explanation; that of 'breaching' is more mysterious; it signifies a movement frequently made by whales by throwing half their length out of water, (and the whales we take are from forty to seventy-five feet in length!) then immediately relaxing their nerves or sinews, and thus falling back heavily upon the sea, creating thereby much commotion, which appears enjoyment to them, and the only pastime peculiar to this largest inhabitant of the terraqueous ball we move in; this feat of agility is called 'breaching,' and may be seen from eight to ten miles. 'There go flukes!' originates from the movement made by the whale after he has passed his usual time upon the surface of the water, generally about fifteen minutes, when he gradually turns 'heels over head,' and settles into the deep, leaving his tail, or more properly 'flukes,' exposed just long enough to prove his ruin. As soon as the whale is seen from the mast head, his minutest movement is quickly noted, particularly the direction which he seems to take, so that when he settles, the time o'day is taken, and from forty to seventy-five minutes usually elapse before he again rises: by these means we can form good judgment as to the time when, and the spot where he will generally come up, so that we manage the ship to have him 'break water' in her vicinity, when the immediate order is given to 'lower away the boats!' and in five minutes five boats are spread upon the ocean containing six men each, in full pursuit of the whale or whales, each man (excepting the officer of the boat, who steers her until the whale is fastened to with harpoons) pulling at the oar as if for life, until the boat is within half a length of the fish, when the boat steerer is ordered to stand up with his irons, and the immediate order follows of 'give it to her!'—This being executed, and the two irons thro the boat steerer goes aft t the officer goes forward this fatal weapon comme of the poor whale. Th him, is accomplished when and this is usually effected of the lance, which is dir into the vicinity of the li quently accompany the cl his spout hole. Thus life does not appear t this would seem st possession of equ becomes extinct and a hole is cu through whic brought alo fastened a where th —*Glasg*

Lon hab h